The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,322.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion.....	Rs 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 14th September, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Sept. 14	Leave Negapatam	September.
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	27
„ Mangalore	16	„ Coconada	29
„ Cannanoare	17	„ Vizagapatam	30
„ Calicut	17	„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Beypore	17	„ Gopalpore	Oct. 1
„ Cochin	18	Arrives Calcutta	3
„ Tuticorin	19		
„ Colombo	20		
„ Galle	21		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Saturday, the 4th September at 4 P. M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	24
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Fao	24
„ Guadur	9	„ Bushire	26
„ Muscat	12	„ Linga	28
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas	30
„ Linga	15		Oct.
„ Bahrein	16	„ Muscat	2
„ Bushire	18	„ Guadur	4
„ Fao	19	„ Kurrachee	6
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrive Bombay	9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

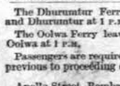
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



THE Steamer NADA, Captain Wood, will start for KURRACHEE, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH, on 1st prox. Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Passengers.—Apply to HAJEE ZAINAL ABADEEN SHIRAZEE, Bake House Lane.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

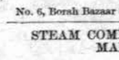
The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.



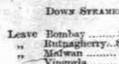
STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st September, should inducement offer, to Cutch Mandvee, calling at Veraval and Porebunder; leaving Cutch Mandvee on her return on Monday, the 6th, calling at the above Ports. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE RHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 30th August, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingoria	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Wednesday.
„ Coompta	„	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingoria	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 4th September. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE RHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship JORAWUR,

arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned, as provided in the Bills of Lading.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Jorawur.

Bombay, 29th August, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.
WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, Optician, and Engraver,
1st and 2nd floor, No. 17 Medow Street.

Sole Agent for H. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Medals at all the great Exhibitions.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers' (Locle), established in London for the last 30 years.

WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, Gold and Silver Cases, the largest choice now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY, Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; also the largest choice in Bombay of Spectacles, steel and tortoiseshell frames, Opera Glasses, &c.

CLOCKS for Dining Rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES. 100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms positively cash.

Repairs of all kinds carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Com[position].

Rs. 6-12, free by p[ost].

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that my connexion with Mr. THOMAS EDWARD DeCRUZ, trading under the Name, Style, and Firm of DeCRUZ, DeSILVA, & Co., as Cauikers, Sailmakers, Ship Riggers, Ship Carpenters, Painters, and General Contractors, WILL CEASE on the 30th proximo. Mr. Thomas Edward DeCruz therefore will carry on only his former business, namely, that of Law Stationery and Registry of Servants.

I now warn the Public, that any person or persons from this date entrusting Mr. Thomas Edward DeCruz with any business for Sailmaking, Shipping, Ship Carpentering, and General Contract, it will be entirely at the risk and responsibility of such party or parties—as my connexion with Mr. DeCruz is in this branch of business only.

F. DeSILVA,
Partner DeCruz, DeSilva, & Co.

Bombay, 30th August, 1869.

FOR SALE, Dr. Leith's BUNGALOW at Matheran. Full particulars respecting this desirable Hill Residence can be had by applying to Messrs. VURZEEWANDASS MADHOWDASS & Co., Graham's Buildings, who will receive offers.

NOTICES.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Opticians to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against purious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY.
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Venegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,
which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in such a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tablets, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness.
Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.
Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
THE BOXER CARTRIDGES
For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with of without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
(OPTICIAN),
Will be in Poona on and after the 7th September, and will return to Bombay in October.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of NINETY (90) RUPEES per share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1869, will be paid on and after the 1st September 1869, (to the Registered Shareholders on the 20th instant) at the Office of the Company, No. 1 Church Street, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M. Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.

SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 29th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
Bombay, 19th August, 1869. For Provisional Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the Shareholders of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 4th of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., to consider the business left undisposed of at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of 27th instant.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Bombay, 27th August, 1869. Secretaries.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 200 per Share, for the year ending 30th June, 1869, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the office of the undersigned, on and after MONDAY, the 6th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 31st August, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of One Shilling in the Pound sterling, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, 30th August, to Creditors whose Claims have been admitted by the Court.

For the Official Liquidator,
WILL. STEELE.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd August, 1869.

KURRACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION.—The General Committee, assembled on the 7th August, 1869, have resolved that the KURRACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION shall be OPENED on the 18th October, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Articles will be received for Exhibition up to the 15th September, 1869.

W. A. INGLE,
Honorary Secretary.

Kurrachee, 11th August, 1869.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects:—

1. To determine how the shares of the Reserved Issue, which have not been taken up by the Shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay shall be dealt with.

2. To approve the election of Henry Forman, Esquire, and E. D. Sassoon, Esquire, as Directors of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Bombay, 12th August, 1869. Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, at the Rooms of Messrs. Crawford & Co., Bombay, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at noon—

The valuable estate of All Saints, in the province of Sattary, Goa territory.

The area of the estate is about 30 square miles. A large portion is well wooded, has an excellent soil, and is of a suitable elevation for coffee growing. It is well supplied with water, and the flat land in the valleys is rich and well adapted for the cultivation of cotton as well as the production of the ordinary Indian grain crops.

The land is held on lease from the Government of Goa on most favourable terms.

The whole estate is within an easy distance of water carriage to the coast, and connected with Sanquelim on the nearest navigable salt water creek by a well made road in good repair.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Captain H. B. Major, Panjim, Goa, or to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following Business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. Government Resolution No. 1608, dated 7th July 1869, stating that Government will await the result of the inquiries referred to in the letter from the Clerk of the Peace, No. 98, dated 24th June 1869.

2. Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, soliciting a permanent yearly assignment of Rs. 10,000, to be raised to Rs. 50,000 by degrees, for Native primary Education in the City of Bombay.

3. Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report how the present system of checking and auditing the Municipal Expenditure may be improved.

4. Letter from R. Aitken, Esq., dated 23rd August 1869, containing his explanation on a portion of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Bench.

5. Petition from certain inhabitants of Reebee Jan Street on the subject of the introduction of lights into their Street.

6. Proceedings of the Finance Committee, including therein Report on the Revised Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1869.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 28th August, 1869.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Exemplification of Probate of the Will annexed, to the Estate of GEORGE CANDY, late of South Newington, in England, a clerk in Holy Orders, deceased, who died at Bath, in the county of Somerset, on the 31st day of January, 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to THOMAS CANDY, a Major in H. M.'s Bombay Army (Retired List), now at Poona, Creditors of said deceased are required to send in their Claims and all persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their custody, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator within one month from this date.—Dated this 9th day of August, 1869. RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the "Indian Companies Act 1866" and of the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society, an unregistered Company.

Alexander Brown, Robert Roberts, Venayeckrao Juggonathjee Sukerseett, Soondeerao Raghonath, and Framjee Nesserwanjee, the Directors of the Society.. ..... } Petitioners.

All persons having claims on the above Society, or the assets thereof, and whose claims have not already been admitted, are required on or before the 27th day of October 1869 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attornies, if any, to William Gilmour Hall and Soondeerao Raghonath of Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the Official Liquidators of the Company, and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators, are by their Attornies or Agents to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Wednesday the 27th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Attornies for the said Official Liquidators, at Apollo Street, Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 28th day of April, 1869.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for the Official Liquidators.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 938 of 1867.

The Land Mortgage Bank (Limited) ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Manockjee Cursetjee Patell, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased ..... } Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above suit, and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1868, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot 1

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, The Land Mortgage Bank (Limited), and of the abovenamed Testator, Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses (now separated into three distinct portions adjoining each other) thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate in the subdistrict of Fort, on the south side of Forbes Street, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and forty square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Numbers 24, 43, and 44, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 5, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by a lane or street called Bakchouse Lane, on or towards the west side thereof by a lane or street called Rope Walk Lane, on or towards the north side thereof by Forbes Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south side thereof by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet, and which said premises are as to part thereof now in the occupation of Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, and as to the other part thereof, are now unoccupied but were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors, and of the Cambridge Hotel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in Rampart Row, within the Fort.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1869.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

Demy 8vo. Price 18s.

A GENERAL VIEW of the CRIMINAL LAW of ENGLAND. By James FitzJames Stephen, Member of Council of India.

Macmillan & Co., London.

FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a Rhine refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a recherché Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
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Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara, Maraschino &c., a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

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CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
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COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon

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Established in Bombay in the year 1812;
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LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Graphico Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street Strand.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

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Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

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4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 „ pints „ 28

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4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
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V. BESSIERE'S BRANDY of superior quality, price Rs. 20 per dozen or Rs. 57 for 3 dozens. Apply to our Godown-keeper.

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Forbes Street, 26th August, 1869.

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The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

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Pints—6 dozen 1 cask..... „ 3-8 „

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Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen..... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Base', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen..

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-13 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

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Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at .....Rs. 22 per doz.
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Cognac „ Do. ..... „ 16 „

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Quarts in 1 dozen cases at.....Rs. 30 per doz.
Pints in 2 „ „ ..... „ 16 „

Messrs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

RATES firm. No business doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	596½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	193½
5,280	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600
33,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	325
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	210
13,536	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,696	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	143
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1630
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	995
10,800	1,000	650	„11-14	Do. New	635
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	205
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1200
5,000	2,000	1,900	Nil	Port Canning	230

* Per cash.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	785
800	500	all	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
750	2,000	all	360	Great Eastern	1960
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	630
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1275
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1,290

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200 ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
270	3,000	800	300 ps.	Alexandria Press Co.	940
	12,000	11,000	1750 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
200	2,000	all	400 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,325
200	500	all	100 do.	Do. New	580
800	1,880	all	100 do.	Colaba Press Co	11,400
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,300
150	8,500	all	1000 ps.	Fort Press Co.	10,060
200	2,000	1,800	100 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
200	6,000	all	425 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,550
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	320
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tuneverly Press Co.	1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£18	126.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

227 198 1120 Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	875
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Date of L'dation.					
500	50	Jan. '36		Bank of Bombay	50
25	13½			Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67		B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67		Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66		Central Bank	6
...	...			East India Bank's	15 -16
200	10	Feb. '67		Indian Peninsula	6
200	60	May '67		Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67		Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	490
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	190

CALCUTTA.—26TH AUGUST, 1869.

Government Securities.—Several transactions were reported in 4 per cents., one lot at Rs. 91-5, the others at Rs. 94-6, or 5-11 and 5-10 discount for cash; the time bargains were at Rs. 94-4, or 5-12 discount, for delivery on 1st September, and at Rs. 94-2, or 5-14 discount for deliveries in one month. In 5½ per cents, many purchases of Rs. 30,000 to 20,000 were effected at Rs. 113-4 and 113-6, and smaller amounts at Rs. 113-8, 113-9, 113-10; it was also reported that 3 lakhs sold at Rs. 113-8, clear of brokerage, for payments by Bills of Exchange.

The following sales and purchases of shares were reported to-day:—

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, at Rs. 485.

Fort Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 290, a large number at Rs. 292½, and a few only at Rs. 295.

Monchiera Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 20 or 70 discount.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited.—The quotations of Rs. 175 to 180 in yesterday's and Tuesday's lists were typographical errors, they should have been Rs. 175 to 190. Some arrangements in progress in the Upper Provinces have caused demands and advances in price.—*Englishman.*

(FROM L. W. TOULMIN & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, AUG. 27.)

The heavier arrivals of jute and the increased business in that staple have been a leading feature in the produce market during the past week. The strong position of the cotton market at home has also attracted continued attention to that article. Seeds, particularly Linseed, are in too small supply to admit of a large business; and for the same reasons dealers hold rather firmly to their stocks, but more business has been done than in some previous weeks.

FREIGHTS.—There has been no advance on previous rates, but the market has been very active, at £2-10 for forward shipment of Jute to London, £2-7-6 for early shipment, and £2-12-6 for Rapeseed. About ten vessels have been chartered for various destinations, and others, which have been put in the berth, have made heavy engagements. The disengaged tonnage is, therefore, very much reduced, and any change in rates would appear likely to be in the upward direction, especially as more charters are desired. Those effected during the week include three ships for Dundee at £2-12-6 to £3, and two for the United States at 10s for Linseed, and 10s for Light freight.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have steadily advanced and are now 1d. higher than at the close of last mail, with a still upward tendency.

Quotations on London per Rupee at 6 months' sight—

Bank Bills 1s. 11⅞d.—1st Class Credits 1s. 11 15/16d.—Documents, Bills 2s. 0 1/16d.

INDIGO.—The latest telegrams quote a firm market, at an advance of 4d. to 6d. per lb. on July public sale rates. There is no change with regard to the prospects of the new crop. From Bengal accounts report the weather still favourable for manufacture, which is now in a forward state. In the Doab, rain is much wanted, but reports on the whole are favourable. In Tirhoot, Chuprah and Chumparun, the weather continues good, but the plant has yielded very poorly. In Benares, reports continue favourable, and the produce is good where manufacturing has commenced. The estimates of the crop remain unchanged at 75,000 to 80,000 maunds.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 31.

Turner, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Poona.
Miller, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Baroda.
Morse, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Khandala.
Basevi, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Westmacott, Major, 1st Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 31.

Adams, Major General, Staff, on medical certificate, to England.
Sainter, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on medical certificate, to England.
Miller, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.
Rowle, Lieutenant, G-14th Royal Artillery, to join, to Ahmednuggur.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 28th August 1869.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B. T., Assistant Apothecary West, General Duty Poona, attached to the 1-2nd Queen's, is directed to proceed to Bombay, where he will be required at an early date to embark in H. M.'s Indian troop ship Euphrates.

Poona, 30th August 1869.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Troops, the Officer Commanding 1-8 King's, is permitted to send 30 men of that corps to the Poorundur Sanitarium for change of air.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 28th August, 1869.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—Captain E. Williams, 1-8th Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will on arrival report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

Poona, 30th Aug, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff from the 27th instant:—

Captain S. V. Stephenson, Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Military Secretary; Captain R. S. Liddell to be Aide-de-Camp.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

19th Regt N. I.—Captain W. S. Sandwith to retain the adjutancy on promotion.

The following transfers are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department:—

Assistant Apothecary W. West (No. 121) general duty from Poona to Her M.'s Indian troop ship Euphrates.

It has been ruled by Government that when a Warrant Officer is deprived of his Warrant it should be returned to Government.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—31ST AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bells	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
Overland	Coffee	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d	
China	Steamers	Rs. 10	per bale.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Opium		Nominal
	Sailing Ships		
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Abyssinia (s)	Templeton	Bussorah, August 12.
31	Regina	Brady	Calcutta, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Sumatra (s)	White	Aden and Suez.
	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Hannody, Nacoda, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Gunga, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Abyssinia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 26 Backia Letchmy ..... Peabody ..... Madras, August 21.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 24 Hero ..... —— ..... London.
25 Forfarshire ..... —— ..... Calcutta.
Romania ..... —— ..... Liverpool.

Now ready,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railwa
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Furnesh and Darjeeling Transit Company
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.;
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA.

A SCHOOL in connexion with this Society will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, at BYCULLA, in the house hitherto known as the ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL.

The Girls' Department will be conducted by MRS. MACDONALD, and the Boys' Department by MR. MCAFEE, of the Scottish Fort High School. Instrumental Music will be taught by HERR SCHMUCK.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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D. Graham, Esq. — G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. — Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
Rev. D. Macpherson. — James Windram, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs Macdonald, from the Boys' Department under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

Instruction in Instrumental Music is given by Herr Schmuck.

The School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for the Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.
English Grammar and Composition.
Writing and Arithmetic.
History.
Geography, Political and Map-Drawing. [Physical.
Algebra and Euclid.
Latin.
Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ..... ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... ,, 10 ,,

Four members of a family are charged as three.

A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.

Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,
ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA,

RESPECTFULLY announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.

I have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with Spectacles which I have found to suit me much better than any I have hitherto been able to obtain.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869. N. M. WADIA.

FROM SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.

A. MENIST, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent for introducing Glasses upon an improved principle for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not procure a single pair of Spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worse. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of Spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I, therefore, without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,—Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—August 28th, at Rajkote, the wife of Major W. R. Alexander, 18th Regiment N. I., of son.
LOWE—August 31st, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. J. G. S. Lowe, Superintending Mazagon Pier Extension, of a son.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

RABAN—At Secunderabad, the wife of the Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M.A., Chaplain.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

LAST week the *Times of India*, yielding to drastic treatment, began an article with these words—"Like some *other* of the Central Asian *alarmists* our local contemporary," &c. Now whether we are, or have ever been, alarmists or not is a question of fact. We say at once that our contemporary has made a grave mis-statement. We have twice before challenged him to state our views, on the Central Asian question. It has not been answered, and we repeat it for the third time. We ask for precision, we get pointless generalities. When we confute the *Times of India* we quote what we confute. Will that journal pay us the compliment of doing the same? Moreover, we distinguish between the sense of his articles and its opposite, and are often able to agree with, at least one writer, who reason and does not scold. Our contemporary asserts that we are "gradually backing out of a mistaken position." It is untrue and cannot be proved; but we take it as a compliment, because it shows that our contemporary, under sensible influence from home, has got nearer to us without knowing it. We cited his own correspondence against himself, and he calls that a "weak device;" but if he will only afford us other opportunities of refuting him out of his own columns we shall be glad to adopt a device which may be "weak," but which is strong enough for the purpose. "Thanks to increased daylight," says our antagonist, indulging in the bad habit of exaggeration common to confused minds—"thanks to increased daylight our contemporary avows that it would 'be an insane course to send an army of observation to the Oxus'" Now we should be glad to know when we counsel led or even hinted at the propriety of a course we are supposed to have renounced? Our contemporary knows well enough that he has no ground for his accusation; and he knows also that the following sentence is not true:—"Bye and bye, possibly, our contemporary *may come to see* that, in any possible event, our wisest, as well as our strongest strategic policy, is to stand fast by the boundary we hold." The expression of opinion is more absolute than the late Viceroy, upon whom it is fathered, or any military man, would adopt. But that is a venial fault considering the source of it. What our contemporary means to imply is that we have advocated a transgression of the frontier; and the statement is a deliberate misrepresentation. Every man is entitled to hold his own opinions, however foolish they may be, but he is not entitled to misrepresent the opinions of others, and we are persuaded that our contemporary would be less frequently guilty of this offence if he would show greater respect for the facts, discriminate a little in the choice of language, fix his attention on the subject, and think less of himself.

The article published yesterday is in much better tone, although even in that we venture to think that the writer takes a much too restricted view. Whatever independent writers may have said we cannot believe that the two Governments ever much misunderstood each other respecting the Central Asian question; but granting the frankest explanations and the best feelings on both sides, these desirable conditions cannot nullify or neutralize the weighty possibilities involved in the new Russian position. The Russian Government and our own know perfectly well that a new element has entered into the Great Eastern Question, and even if the Russians said and believed themselves in saying it, that they would not carry their conquests over the Oxus, that element would remain. A diplomatic understanding is an excellent thing, but it only lasts until the facts change. If the language of Baron Brunnow and Prince Gortschakoff were not pacific and reassuring, they would be unfit for the places they hold. The Russians may profess to be angry at our conduct towards the Ameer, but they would think us fools if we were indifferent to the fate of Afghanistan and Persia, just as we should think them fools if they did not exert all the influence they possess over the Khanates. If a Russian says he would be sorry or angry were Shere Ali to try and conquer Bokhara, we should laugh in his face, because the Ameer would be playing the Russian game and putting his great backer over the Indus in a false position. Nobody, except the Russians, could gain by such a policy; and we do not believe that the Russian government ever believed that our rulers were stupid enough to counsel it. If they did they must have a very low estimate of our political sagacity. The Russian government and our own know that the key to the Central Asian question lies on the Bosphorus and not on the Oxus, and the Russians cannot have supposed that we should deliberately strengthen the auxiliary offensive position they have taken up in Asia by throwing Shere Ali headlong into Bokhara. At the same time we are glad to learn that our contemporary never intended "to pooh-pooh the Central Asian question on its merits." We accept this indirect confession of error, or carelessness, and hope that, in future, he will take the pains to say what he means, and not mislead us all.

As to the era of "mutual toleration and confidence" said to be dawning on Europe, all we can say is that we hope the observer is correct. Unfortunately, these eras have dawned before, but they never burst into day. Those who take stock of the present condition of Europe, and duly note the forces at work there, above all the great forces independent of governments, will put no trust in a diplomatic era of toleration and confidence. If it exist, it can only be as a temporary convenience. That mutual confidence is but weak which requires to be bolstered up by five millions of armed men! If the statement means that there are no obvious and present signs of war, it is true; but the like of that has been seen before; war followed, and why? Because not one of the probable causes of conflict had been removed. Great Britain and Russia are friendly, why should they be otherwise? But at any moment action outside the sphere of their control might turn both into enemies more or less hostile. So far as great Britain and Russia are concerned the relations between them have not been on the verge of rupture since the Emperor Napoleon tried to drag us into the vortex of his Polish policy. In Italy and in Germany it happened that the two Governments were on the same side; but let the Eastern Question rise in never so small a shape and with it comes more or less danger of a collision. Any public teaching which does not recognize the liability to war, or which bids the public, in peremptory tones, to repose in the shade of temporary and politic friendliness, as if it were sure to last, is alike mischievous and untrue. If Russia thinks she has an opportunity she will seize it; if we find our interests seriously injured we shall defend them; while both nations would resent any outrage on their honour. In the meantime we shall be friendly and watchful; and shall distrust greatly the preachers of mutual toleration and confidence.

A "BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, EXTRAORDINARY" issued yesterday, intimated that His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, took his seat, under the usual salute, as second Member of the Council of this Presidency, on the 30th August, in pursuance of his appointment by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

CAPTAIN S. V. STEPHENSON, Scots Fusilier Guards, has been appointed Military Secretary to His Excellency Sir Augustus Spencer, and Captain R. S. Liddell, aide-de-camp.

"WE hear," says the "Bangalore Herald," "that Melbourne is about to change hands for a considerable sum, and is to start up-country to astonish our friends on the other side."

THE Umritsur correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette" telegraphs—"Thankful to report a marked diminution in cholera; only forty-one deaths on the 25th, and sixty-two on the 26th owing to great heat. Rain storm last night. Most efficient conservancy arrangements organized by the Commissioner."

MAJOR LUCIE SMITH, Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, has quite recovered from his recent indisposition and resumed his duties.—*Central India Times.*

THE meteorological reports for last year show that the mean *minimum* temperature at Calcutta (given as average temperature at sunrise) was 70° in the shade. Ninety-one and a half inches of rain fell.—*Englishman.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Delhi Gazette" writing from Morar on 23rd ult., says—"The 103rd Regiment has lost between forty and fifty this month. Only six cholera cases remain; no admission yesterday; but one death."

THE Lucknow paper declares that cholera has almost entirely disappeared from this station. The 102nd Regiment are entirely free from it, and the same it is thought may now be said of the 62nd Foot. There have been a few cases among the 5th Lancers.

IT is said that Mr. A. M. Monteath, the Director-General of Post Offices, intends shortly to apply for a few months' leave to proceed to England, and that Mr. Hogg, the Post-Master General of Bengal, is likely to be his *locum tenens.*—*Indian Daily News.*

FOR some time past, says the "Central India Times," cholera has been making sad havoc among the natives in the outskirts of the Kamptee cantonment, and the European troops, both Artillery and Infantry, have been attacked, some half a dozen deaths being reported.

THE state of the weather during the past week has been such as to quite dissipate any apprehensions with regard to the agricultural prospects of the Nagpore district. The downpours within the last few days have been most copious, and the reading of the rain-gauge up to date gives us 21 inches.—*Central India Times,* Aug. 28.

THE "Central India Times" says Mr. Webster Biss, Accountant General C. P., having obtained two months' privilege leave to Simla, proceeds thither on the 1st instant; but is incorrect, we believe, in adding that Mr. E. Rule, from Bombay, will conduct the Accountant General's duties at Nagpore during the absence of Mr. Biss.

WE ("Bangalore Herald") hear that the A Battery 14th Brigade R. A. are shortly to leave Bangalore *en route* to England *via* Bombay. They are expected to arrive at home about Christmas day. Major Twiss, we hear, exchanges with an officer of the Bombay army, who takes over charge, on the Battery arriving at Bombay.

A CASE of embezzlement of public money to the amount of 3,000 rupees has just been brought to light in the district treasury here. The result of the preliminary enquiry into the matter has been the arrest of the treasurer, one Kassibah, and the suspension of two of the treasury clerks. Since the above was in type, we hear that further disclosures have been made; and rumour now has it that the amount of the deficit is some eighty thousand rupees, and that this systematic robbery has been carried on for several years.—*Central India Times.*

THE Agra paper of the 28th instant says—"A station order dated yesterday states that under instructions from Army Head Quarters the general parade-ground is to be kept free from all use, whether as a parade-ground, or for other purposes, as it will be required for an encamping ground for the Viceroy during the approaching durbar; and the cantonment magistrate is directed at once to take measures to have the ground kept in good order, to level all irregularities, and to prevent any traffic taking place over the ground."

COLONEL KEATINGE, the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, has brought about an amicable adjustment of differences between the ancient principality of Neemrana and the modern Chief of Ulwar. During the negociations, the grave has closed over Rajah Isree Sing Bahadoor, the last lineal representative of Raja Prithi Sing of Delhi, who preferred to turn his Rajpoot sword into a plough within British territory to affluent dependence to a new-born Indian Chief, as appears from his spirited but loyal memorial to the Earl of Elgin. The demands of Ulwar have, it is stated, been commuted to an annual pecuniary payment, consequent on the grant of the *sunnud* by Lord Lake on behalf of Ulwar under misapprehension. His brother succeeds.—*Indian Daily News.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE following additional passengers sailed yesterday per P. & O. Co.'s steamer Sumatra for Aden and Suez:—

For Marseilles—Mr. B. L. Forbes and Mr. A. C. Brice.
For Aden—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hunter.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Fritz," in his letter headed "A Subject for Discussion," introduces a topic that I am inclined to fear is almost as unprofitable as it is fascinating.

Few Englishmen, I hope, sympathise with the mood of mind that continually sees obstacles and is ever ready with the cry "a lion is in the way!" but few also care to embark in an enterprise without counting the cost or looking carefully for some sign of its probable issues. It may be as well to point out in the first place that people will not buy things *because they are produced in India* if they can be procured at a lower rate from Europe. It is, of course, hugely interesting to know that a clever native craftsman can *nearly* equal an European; but the fact that while his patient fingers are toiling over one article, the machinery and division of labour peculiar to European methods are producing the same article by the gross, tells immensely against the commercial success of his efforts. In Australia, where European craftsmen, fresh from the factories and workshops of England, would seem to have a fair field and no favour, we have seen the Government of that country brought to a dead-lock mainly on account of the great struggle that has taken place between the tradesmen and mechanics of the country seeking to be protected by high import duties against the productions of their mother-country, and more advanced politicians who believe in free trade.

If the irrepressible young man from Manchester, Birmingham, or London could be kept out of the way, with his astounding price lists of everything under heaven for so much a gross, or ton, or cask, one might hope for the success of a great number of at present unknown industries; but there is not the least sign of any abatement of his energy. It is rather curious, by the way, to note how the cry of protection has now come round to the "working classes."

In the list of manufactures suggested by "Fritz," there are several that are barred effectually by the difference of the cost of fuel alone in England and India. Every process that involves fire to any extent can be more cheaply carried out at the mouth of a coal-mine than in a country where a scanty supply of sticks takes the place of that mineral. And there are very few in the number that could be successfully carried out by the officers of the Indian army. The market-garden really seems to be the most eligible investment of the lot, and if retired colonels, &c., are inclined to spend the evening of their days in raising cabbages and lettuces, and investing their savings in guano, they are certainly a more easily contented class of men than their frequent letters of late *apropos* of their grievances would lead me to expect. And where, oh where in India does "Fritz" hope to find his climate? It must be accessible, near railways, or rivers, or canals, and must possess a temperature of from 30° to 80° throughout the year,—conditions rather hard to realise.

But supposing it were possible to discover some halcyon nest, easy to reach and cool to live in, what manner of man will he be who, after the best part of his life spent as an officer and a gentleman, could be content to begin business as a tradesman and compete with the many sharp and clever people of all colours already engaged in business here? "Business," says the man in the play, "Business, sir, *is* business;" and I fail to see any reason why excellent gentlemen whose life has certainly not taught them habits of the sort known as commercial, should be considered as likely to plant new industries in this country at the time when the best thing they can do for themselves is to hasten out of it. Even when away from this country the retired officer is not particularly distinguished as a man of business, but he is welcome to many needy men in the city. I have always admired the enterprise of a valiant officer who, going home years ago by the Cape, landed there, was struck by the agricultural possibilities of the region, made rapid calculations, and purchased an estate of immense size with a river running through it, planted 20,000 English oaks on it, and married a wife, whom he presently took on to England, his savings being gone to the uttermost farthing. He is now a great authority on the thermometer and knows exactly the heat of yesterday or the day before; but, although he lives, or rather vegetates in a small country town, he is not enthusiastic about agriculture.

I hope it will not be thought that I have the least intention of chaffing "Fritz" or his notion. It is undeniable that there are several businesses already practised that might be extended, and others that might profitably be introduced. But what they wait for is not—I take it—the fostering care of retired officers or discussion in the papers but the progress of the country, the operation of the usual commercial laws and the labour and thought of persons skilled alike in the arts they seek to introduce and the ways of the country in which they find themselves at work. It would be very easy to enumerate as many commercial "good things" as a Derby prophet; but it is hardly worth while—for in honest truth practical men may safely be left to find them out for themselves, and unpractical men—retired officers and the like—had far better secure their own comfort and the prospects of their families by letting "soap, candles, preserves, crockery, paper, &c., &c." alone so far as their manufacture in India is concerned.

There are, of course, very important collateral questions suggested by the letter of "Fritz," but its main point,—the employment of our veteran defenders as our purveyors—seems hardly capable of serious treatment.

J. FITZGREEN GRIFFIN.

30th August.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 31st, 11-54 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 28th August, via Russia, 16th August.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONCLUSION OF THE ABYSSINIAN COMMITTEE ENQUIRY.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

The evidence taken before the Abyssinian Committee has been printed. It comprises an elaborate minute from Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, dated 19th April, rebutting the charges made against him in Parliament.

The Committee recommend that the enquiry be continued next session.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—General Stuart Fraser and General George Moore.

The Bombay Mail of the 10th instant reached Suez yesterday.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST, AFT.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day 10¾d.

The Bank of England Returns, for the week ending 26th August, show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes.. £11,750,000 Inc. £500,000.
Bills discounted.. £13,875,000 ,, £125,000.
Cash ....£21,000,000.

KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR ONE CORRESPONDENT.)

28TH AUGUST.

THERE is considerable weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth among the opponents of the bill drawn up by the Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield for the better regulation of our municipal affairs. Notwithstanding their warlike demonstration at the last meeting held in the Frere Hall, and the triumph they achieved by "passing" *Noonan's Bill,*—which, by the way, it has since oozed out, owes its paternity to a gentleman who has now an eye on securing the secretaryship to the municipality,—upwards of one thousand of the most influential ratepayers have come forward and presented to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee a petition, in which, marvellous to say, they actually assure that officer that they don't care one straw about Mr. Noonan's bill, that he (Mr. Noonan) had no right to set himself up an exponent of their views and feelings, that they are quite satisfied with the present state of things, and are, moreover, most willing, as they are in duty bound, to acquiesce reverently in every thing that the "powers that be" may propound and su

BOMBAY.

"The Indian Travellers' Guide," for September, was published this morning.

Mr. Justice Melvill.—It is said that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill is to sit in the Original Jurisdiction Side of the High Court from the commencement of the Criminal Sessions.

The Bombay Dockyard.—In consequence of the departure of Lord Napier of Magdala to England, a half holiday was granted to the employés of H. M.'s Dockyard yesterday afternoon.

Death from Snake-bite.—On Monday last a Hindoo named Bhagna Condajee was bitten by a snake and died soon afterwards. The matter was reported to the Coroner, who granted a warrant for the disposal of the body.

The s. s. Abyssinia, Captain Templeton, arrived on Monday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Basevi and child, Dr. Lowry, Mr. B. L. Forbes, and Mr. Launcelot.

The s. s. Maharatta, Captain Scott, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr. Elphinstone. For Calicut—Captain Penny, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Fergusson, and Mr. P. Powell.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake at the close of last week was 53 feet 8 in; on the corresponding date last year it was 57 feet 6 inches. The rain-fall up to date was 54 inches 7-10ths; last year up to the corresponding date it was 62 inches 3-10ths.

Mr. Moroba Canoba's admission as a Vakeel.—We understand that the pleaders of the High Court intend to present a petition to the Judges of the High Court against the order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd, admitting Mr. Moroba Canoba, ex-judge of the Small Cause Court, as a vakeel of the High Court, without an examination.

Inspection of Steam Boilers, &c.—Act No. VI. of 1869, to provide for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto in the city of Bombay, received the assent of the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay on the 15th July 1869 and the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th August 1869, and is published for general information.

Mr. Balchristna Moodliar, an influential member of the Madras community, died suddenly at Poona on Thursday last, the 26th instant, at his residence in Rastia's Pait. The deceased gentleman left Madras, his native country, in the year 1815, and accompanied the Duke of Wellington to the Bombay presidency, and rendered valuable service to the State. He died in the seventy-third year of his age.—*Poona Observer.*

That notorious Bengali, Khetar Mohan Dutt, who, for lucre, had the honour of bringing three of his countrymen into trouble on the score of age after they had passed the competitive Civil Service examination, has, we learn from private letters, been removed from his post of teacher of Hindustani in the London University College. He has been also expelled from the Council of the East India Association.—*Indu-Prakash.*

High Court Suits.—At the High Court yesterday Mr. Green, on behalf of Jairam Hutty, sued Radhavullub Bhaya, before Mr. Justice Westropp, to recover Rs. 4,583, the balance due to plaintiff on an adjusted account. The defendant did not appear, and a decree was given in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.—Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, appeared for Hajeebhoy Goolam Hoosein to sue Nanchund Ruttonsey for the balance of an adjusted account amounting to upwards of Rs. 3,000. The Court, with the defendant's consent, entered a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,000 and costs; Rs. 1,000 to be paid forthwith the costs of the suit on taxation, Rs. 1,000 on the 31st August 1870, and the balance on the same date in 1871.

Action against the Bank of Bombay.—On a suit brought by Gunnesh Succaram against Mr. Rodgie, liquidator of the Bank of Bombay, which came on before Mr. Justice Westropp at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Co., applied for a postponement on behalf of the plaintiff, remarking it was perfectly reasonable that the defendant should be called upon to give the particulars of the amounts, paid in by the plaintiff, which he (defendant) had got in his account books. The plaintiff, Mr. Marriott said, was perfectly willing to take the amounts with which he had been credited in the defendant's books. Mr. Green, instructed by Mr. Rimington, contended, on the other hand, that it was quite reasonable the Bank should decline to give the particulars from its books. The plaintiff was implicated with Pestonjee, the shroff, in the forgeries on the Poona branch of the Bank of Bombay; and the defendant maintained that the amount of plaintiff's claim were got up in collusion with Pestonjee and were no more than fictitious payments into the Bank. Mr. Green suggested that defendant be allowed to put in a written statement. His Lordship directed that the cause should go into the long list, that the defendant file a written statement within six weeks, and that the plaintiff pay the costs of the application of this day.

DEPARTURE OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

Amongst the passengers who proceeded to England yesterday by the mail steamer was Lord Napier of Magdala. His Lordship received farewell visits from a number of officers and gentlemen on Monday afternoon, and left Poona by the 9 A.M. train yesterday, arriving in Bombay at a quarter to four o'clock, so that there was just time to get on board the mail steamer without any delay. In honour of His Lordship's departure, the Poona station had been very prettily and tastefully decorated, under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Middleton, Traffic Manager of the South Eastern Division of the G. I. P. Railway. The entrance was gaily decked with new signal flags, the doorways converted into floral arches, and the platform presented quite a beautiful display of flags and flowers, while the way from the portico to the railway carriage was carpeted. Some time before nine o'clock, a large number of ladies and distinguished officers and gentlemen had assembled on the platform to witness the departure of His Lordship and to give him a farewell greeting. Several native gentlemen were also present. He arrived at the station at about five minutes before nine o'clock, his entrance being the signal for the discharge of a salute of fog signals. Having shaken hands with most of those present, His Lordship gracefully accepted roses handed to him by one or two young ladies. The affection of even the lowest ranks of the army for their gallant commander, "The Soldiers' Friend," was well displayed by the manner in which a sowar of the 3rd Light Cavalry came forward to make his farewell salute after His Lordship had entered the state carriage. The poor soldier made his salute almost with tears in his eyes, and with a sorrowful expression which showed more than anything else could his affection for his Chief and his regret at his departure, perhaps for ever. Three hearty cheers were given as the train moved off, and at the same time another salute of fog signals was fired. On the train approaching Kirkee a salute was fired by the Artillery. The new Government House at Gunnesh Khind being near Kirkee, their Excellencies Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Sir Augustus Spencer awaited the arrival of the train on the platform at Kirkee to say farewell to His Lordship. One or two staff officers and a few ladies were also on the platform at Kirkee. His Lordship must have been highly gratified by the signs of respect shown to him by the railway officials, for Callian, Byculla, and Boree Bunder, as well as Poona, honoured the occasion by floral and other decorations and salutes of fo signals. On the arrival of the train at Boree Bunder station His Lordship was received by Brigadier-General Stock, Commodore Robinson, and a number of other officers. The Rev. Dr. Wilson also met His Lordship at the station, and conversed with him for a little. A number of people had assembled at the Apollo Bunder to witness his departure, and on his barge putting off he was loudly cheered, and graciously bowed his acknowledgments. Salutes were fired from the saluting battery on the arrival of the train, and when His Lordship's barge pushed off from the Bunder.

FORT POLICE COURT.—31st August.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Refusal of Duty.—Peter Harvey and eleven other seamen of the ship Waterloo were charged with refusing to do their duty on board the ship; and were sentenced to be imprisoned for two weeks each.

Stripes.—Eduljee Framjee was, on conviction of stealing a pair of trowsers and a coat belonging to Captain Tilly, sentenced to receive twelve stripes.—Lamon Sewram was charged with stealing a coat belonging to Balla Gunnoo, and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.—Hossein Sheik Ahmed was convicted of stealing a silver watch belonging to Bhimjee Hormusee, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

TANNA.

(From our own correspondent.)

Since my last there has been little or no news to give you from this part of the world.

I alluded to the water supply question. Believe me it will indeed be a godsend if our Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Robertson, move the powers that be to take up this most important question, for it is a question of life and death. Your Bombay doctors have condemned Tanna water as being "impure." And it is no wonder, therefore, that cholera is still hanging about us. I know from a reliable source that good water can be got at a small distance. The question is, where are the funds to come from? The natives have come forward and have opened a subscription list, and the amount promised will come to, I suppose, some two or four thousand rupees—for be it known that the natives here are very poor. The Municipality I am told will give thirty thousand rupees. Then I am sure Mr. Robertson will give some aid from the local funds, and perhaps some wealthy Bombay citizen will not be behind-hand in showing his liberality on this occasion. Dame Report says that a wealthy and liberal Parsee gentleman in Bombay did once make a generous offer. Why that offer was withdrawn, no one knows.

The fall of rain has been rather scanty this year.

We are about to lose an active and zealous officer of Government,—I mean Mr. Plunkett. He has been most properly promoted, but unfortunately for the Tannaites. He goes to Nassick.

A native gentleman who was once with us and was most favourably known to all has also very properly been promoted—I allude to Rao Bahadoor Vishnoo Moreshwur Bhidey. He was for a considerable time in the "Inam Commission," and when that department was abolished he was for a time employed as a moonsiff; then he was made a district deputy at Tanna; and afterwards was removed for a time on a better pay to Ratnagherry, whence he goes as sub judge, 1st class, 1st grade, to Nassick. Mr. Vishnoo is a true friend of civilization, who wishes to see the weaker sex educated and placed in a better position and the widows remarried. But I hear he has been excommunicated for holding such views.

In my last I alluded to the shortcomings of a native editor here, who not long ago made a most abject apology to a Mr. Nagapa for having written a tissue of falsehoods about him. You will be astonished to learn that the man who thus confessed an error has so soon afterwards been placed before our magistrate for publishing a libellous letter against the chief constable of Bassein and the police of that place. Of course this gave some work to legal gentlemen from Bombay, as strange to say not a single vakeel here would appear against the native editor. He was ably defended by Mr. Leith, of Bombay; and the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Pandoorung assisted by a Mr. Venaik Tattia. After a most patient hearing and careful examination of witnesses *pro* and *con* for six days, the magistrate, Mr. Robertson, gave a most elaborate and able judgment, in which he found the editor guilty and fined him 350 rupees—300 rupees being awarded to the police chief constable as compensation for the heavy expense incurred by him. It is to be hoped that this worthy editor will now learn a lesson, for this is the third fine inflicted on him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—Many complaints have been uttered against the General Post Office, and I, too, have mine to make—not that I have any great faith in the utility of so doing, but peradventure in this, as in a lesson we have read, what was refused in justice may be granted to importunity.

On Monday, the 23rd instant, a letter was posted at Poona to my address in Colaba. You will, on reference to the envelope I enclose, see that it bears the Bombay post mark of the 24th, and the Colaba post mark of the 28th instant, upon which latter date I received it. Persons who know the topography of the island will no doubt be surprised to learn that Colaba is four days' journey from the Fort; also that communication is more rapid between Poona and the General Post Office than between the Post Office and Colaba. Nevertheless such appears to be the fact, according to the Post Office people.

As a specimen of the general knowledge displayed, and the strict supervision exercised, at the Fort Office, I will mention a fact which came under my own observation. A letter a short time ago was hawked about Colaba, which I suppose had travelled all over the island, as it bore the stamp of a number of the branch offices, together with instructions to "Try Chowpatty," "Try Chinchpoogly," &c.,&c., and this letter was addressed in a good plain hand to *Queen's Terrace, Brompton*. It was evidently directed by some confiding Cockney freshly arrived, who laboured under the delusion that the Post Office in Bombay was a branch of the home office, and manned in the same efficient manner. Fortunately the letter was shown to a citizen who had known Brompton, and he wrote on the back of the letter "Try London." On another occasion a servant was sent to post some of our local papers for Poona and inadvertently dropped them into the Europe despatch box. I need not say the papers never reached Poona: they are probably on their way back to Bombay with the intimation that Poona does not lie in the direction of Europe. No doubt many similar anecdotes could be furnished by our townsmen. Men should be placed in the town office, who are both willing and competent to do the work, proper remuneration being paid for the same; and until this is done there can be no hope of any change for the better.—Yours, &c.,

VERITAS.

GONDUL AND ITS CHIEF.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—The *Deccan Herald*, in its issue of 16th August, has quoted portions of news-letters written by me for your journal, and has insinuated that I was inspired by somebody to indite them for selfish and improper motives. Allow me, in vindication, to deny emphatically that I have at any time been inspired by anybody to write anything that was contrary to truth, or that would have a tendency to lower others in the estimation of the public in order to gratify my own or my friends' desires.

My communications have always contained nothing but what I can safely affirm is substantially correct, and in having written of the Gondul administration I had nothing but the welfare of the people of that state at heart, since the complaints of oppression on the part of the durbar officials towards its subjects have been loud and numerous, as all the province knows.

I have no desire, nor have I the time, to discuss each of the points very lamely noticed in the columns of the Gondul Chief's advocate—the *Deccan Herald*,—but I feel called upon to say that that paper's production is entirely one-sided. The Chief I can boldly assert has not been subject to any indignities, as the *Deccan Herald* would make it appear. He, as everybody in Kattyawar knows, is a helpless old man, incapable of thinking or acting for himself, and therefore entirely at the mercy of the creatures around him, who were virtually the rulers of the state till lately.

The *Deccan Herald* would make it appear that my assertion that the Gondul administration was "rotten to the core" was a reflection on Colonel Keatinge's rule in Kattyawar. A careful perusal of the sentence by an unprejudiced eye will, I feel sure, render the meaning quite different. Colonel Keatinge did all in his power towards introducing good government in all states under his control, but if any Chief was incapable, intellectually and morally, to avail himself of his good intentions, or if the ministry failed in its duty towards the Chief, the circumstance can be no reflection on that officer, whom I esteem as an able and efficient administrator.

I may in conclusion mention that in 1867 Colonel Keatinge, finding great cause to be dissatisfied with the way in which matters were managed by the Gondul ministry, selected his own sheristedar, one Joyashunker Lallshunker, as prime minister. This man having failed in his duty and disappointed the expectations of the Political officers, there was no alternative but to mend matters by selecting a thoroughly competent and independent man as minister, which Dholerai really is, and not a creature of the Political Agent or anybody else, as the *Deccan Herald* in its issue of the 20th instant states.—I am, Sir,

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BARRISTER-CIVILIANS.

To the Editor of the "Englishman."

Sir,—Referring to the expression of your belief that, although other members of the Civil Service write "barrister-at-law" after their names, Mr. Field is the first who has gone through the general examination in English law preparatory to being called to the Bar, I beg to state that Mr. Wilmot Lane, Mr. Edward Grey, and Mr. G. H. M. Batten have to my knowledge passed that examination.

I would add that of the three methods of qualifying for the Bar the passing this examination is the least troublesome to a Civilian on furlough, who does not wish to be tied to a residence in London for a year. The other two methods are attending lectures or a barrister's chambers for a year. Any one of fair intelligence can with moderate study pass the examination after reading from four to six months the text books prescribed. Those who have any previous acquaintance with the subjects of the examination of course will take the shorter time in qualifying themselves to pass it.

A Barrister-Civilian.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editor of the "Englishman."

Sir,—That a resuscitation or an amalgamation of the above company will be effected is, I believe, the general impression. There is, however, the following difficulty to so desirable a termination to a calamity, which has befallen so many, being healthily brought about, viz., that the company with which it amalgamates should be thoroughly sound, with ample assets to cover its *own* liabilities, and that in taking over the liabilities of the "Albert," an equal amount of assets should also be transferred.

Now, as I know the assets of the "Albert" (including the whole amount of its subscribed capital) to be very far short of its liabilities, it is quite evident that no amalgamation could be effected with a desirable company—that there are other companies in as bad a position (if not worse) than the "Albert," I am aware. That such a company should take over the "Albert" would be adding to the present calamity; more premia would be lost, and the evil day put off to be felt more bitterly hereafter.

A permanent resuscitation could only be effected by some kind people *giving* (?) the company a certain amount of new capital, or each policy-holder might (?) subscribe a sum in proportion to the donation and amount of his policy towards forming a fund for the payment of such policy at death, and place such sums in the hands of the late direction and management to *accumulate*!

And now a word for the committee of policy-holders. There is no doubt that they are endeavouring to act in every way for the best, but I certainly think their invitation to the ex-Calcutta directors to receive premia as trustees was a move in the wrong direction, as it is calculated to create *further loss to the policy-holders*, for if the company is *not* amalgamated or resuscitated (this I have stated to be almost impossible) the premia paid in trust will be returned with *such deductions* as may be necessary for the expenses of receiving and returning the same. So the receipts approved by the committee, and to be issued by the trustees, are worded. Now, of what do these expenses consist? Doubtless the committee and policy-holders would be surprised to learn that such charges as directors' fees at the rate of Rs. 240 per meeting were intended—and that two meetings have already been held and fees charged against the premiums (which do not amount to much) received in trust. The money has not yet been withdrawn but placed at a suspense account, and probably will remain there until the time arrives for its deduction from the premia to be returned. Of course, you cannot expect merchants, &c., of Calcutta to render their services gratuitously—but as no good is likely to arise from the expenditure, I think it is a matter for the committee's attention. Possibly they might get some other gentlemen to become trustees at a cheaper rate and with quite as much effect, for it must be remembered any payment made to the gentlemen, late of the Calcutta board, *is not in the least* a guarantee that the policy is in force, or that it will be taken over by the resuscitated or amalgamated company. In accordance with the telegram received from London it appears to me that Mr. Ogbourne's receipt is the only one binding as to the policy being in force, and that, in the event of an amalgamation or resuscitation, the policy will be taken over; it is all very well, and no doubt just, that the policy-holders should name their own trustees, but as such trustees have not received the recognition of the Court of Chancery I think the action of the committee in this respect may fail to have the desired effect.

It has been remarked that an arrangement should be made to keep the funds which are in India and start a separate company. Any business man who has given the question a thought (notwithstanding Mr. Neale's promises) will have at once seen the impracticability of such a proposition. The Indian Office is nothing more than a branch of the London Office, and the funds in India belong as much to all the policy-holders of the company as to any one of them, independent of what part of the Universe he may make his abode.

I have endeavoured to show, as I am fully convinced, that no resuscitation or amalgamation other than would bring further ruin can be made; it now only remains for me to offer the unfortunate policy-holders my advice. They should waste no more money on the unprofitable "Albert," but invest it in some office of stability; which is not prevented by *old fashioned ways* from publishing balance sheets and statements of invested funds, and which does not believe in the beautiful but deceptive dream "prospective assets." There are only one or two offices competing for the favour of the Indian public which answer Mr. Wiggins' description;—which of these does he mean? His advice is most insidious. It is simply reassure in some other office as soon as you can But who shall guarantee the independence of the Indian branches of those offices? In what way will policy-holders be benefitted by insuring in any office of which "the funds in India belong as much to all policy-holders of the company as to any one of them independently of what part of the universe he may make his abode?"

Before doing anything the policy-holders should understand the causes of the collapse of the Albert and their probable position, and with all due deference to a writer who assumes to be "a business man," we certainly think they will not improve their position by "investing their funds in some office of stability."

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Wednesday, 18th August.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill.)

The Queen vs. Ramswamee Narayenswamee Mudliar.

Mr. McCulloch, with Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra, for the prisoner; and Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas in support of the conviction.

At a court of criminal sessions held at Poona, before F. Lloyd, Esq., (now the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd,) on the 3rd March 1869, the prisoner, a hotel-keeper of Sholapore, committed for trial by Mr. A. G. Fraser, full-power magistrate in the district of Poona, was charged under section 47 of the Penal Code, with using as genuine a forged document. The case was heard before the Session Judge and a jury composed of two European and three native gentlemen. A majority of the jury, four out of five, found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be transported for seven years and to pay a fine of Rs. 3,000. The fine was to be levied by the sale of the prisoner's property, and Rs. 1,000 out of the proceedings were to be paid to the G. I. P. Railway Company, upon whom the fraud was committed.

The Judges of the High Court delivered judgment in the case on the above date.

Mr. Justice Melvill said—The appellant, Ramswamee has been convicted by a jury of using as genuine a forged document, and his counsel has urged us to direct a new trial on the grounds of the improper admission of evidence and of misdirection to the jury. The learned counsel showed conclusively that there had been certain errors of procedure, of greater or less importance, and, this being the first appeal of the kind which has come before me, I expressed a wish that judgment might be reserved in order that I might consider, as a general question, how far such errors render it necessary or right for an appellate court to interfere with the verdict of a jury. I have since had the advantage of reading the judgment of the Hight Court of Calcutta in the case of Elahee Buksh (Weekly Reporter, vol. 6, p. 80) and of a divisional bench of this court in the case of Futtechund bin Vustachund and three others. The conclusions arrived at in these judgments, and in which I generally concur, may be stated, so far as they are applicable to the present case, as follows:—1. That any misdirection by the judge or any omission to give to the jury such advice as to the evidence as a judge, in the exercise of a sound judicial discretion, ought to give, amounts to an error in law. 2. That, nevertheless, the verdict and conviction ought not to be set aside if the prisoner has not been prejudiced by such error; nor should it be set aside if the court be of opinion that the verdict was warranted by the evidence, and that, upon that evidence, they would have upheld the conviction on appeal, if the trial had been by the judge with the aid of assessors instead of by jury. e question of the improper admission of evidence did not come under consideration in either of the above cases, but it may be fairly dealt with on the same principles. In the record of almost every case tried by jury in the Mofussil I believe that some evidence would be found which, according to the strict rules of English law, would be inadmissible. I say this without casting any reflection upon the judges who presided over such trials. They are not legally bound to follow the English law as such, and, as observed by the Indian Law Commissioners in their fifth report, much evidence which the English law renders inadmissible because it is likely to mislead a jury, may properly be admitted by a judge who is trying a case without a jury. It is obvious that a judge who, in his ordinary work, feels himself unfettered by the more stringent rules of evidence, is likely, on the rare occasions on which he presides over trials by jury, to allow evidence to be given which might properly convey information to his own mind, but which is likely to have undue influence upon a jury, and which, therefore, it would be safer to reject. This likelihood is increased by the circumstance that, in the Mofussil courts, the duty of objecting to irregular questions is very inefficiently performed by the pleaders. It follows that, as I have said, it is almost certain that some evidence will creep into the record which an Appellate Court will consider to be not properly admissible. Is then every trial necessarily to be vitiated by the admission of such evidence? If this were so, I think that, to use the words of Sir Barnes Peacock in the case above referred to, "a wide door would be thrown open for the escape of guilty men, and the due administration of the criminal law of this country would be placed in the greatest jeopardy in those districts to which trial by jury has been extended." The duty of the Appellate Court is, in my opinion, first to consider whether the evidence improperly admitted is material and such as is likely to have exercised a prejudicial influence on the minds of the jury. If it be so, then, as it is impossible to know the exact amount of weight which the jury attached to the particular evidence in question, their verdict is so far invalidated that the Appellate Court cannot any longer accept it as a conclusive decision on the facts. But it does not follow that, on this account, the appellant is entitled to be acquitted and discharged, or even to have the advantage of a new trial. Section 57 of Act II. of 1855, and section 426 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, are expressly designed to obviate any such conclusion, and to prevent the inconvenience and possible failure of justice which it would involve. If the Appellate Court think that the verdict of the jury is founded, in part, upon evidence which should not have been admitted, or that the appellant has been prejudiced by some misdirection or omission of proper direction on the part of the judge, the Appellate Court is at liberty to treat the case as if it had been tried by the judge with the aid of assessors, and if it consider that the evidence (after omitting that portion of it which should not have been admitted) is sufficient to sustain the verdict, it is at liberty to confirm the conviction. It may happen in some cases that the Appellate Court will think it desirable to order a new trial, because the evidence on the record is of such a character as to suggest the consideration that its real value cannot be fairly appreciated except by a court which has the advantage of hearing the evidence given. But in all cases in which it is possible to do so satisfactorily, I think the Appellate Court should form its own conclusions on the evidence, and that it should not, save in exceptional instances, direct a new trial. I proceed to apply the preceding observations to the case before me. After giving the best consideration in my power to the arguments of the learned counsel for the appellant, I have come to the conclusion that he has shewn that there has been an improper admission of certain evidence of such a nature that it was likely to exercise upon the minds of the jury an unfair influence to the prejudice of the accused; and that, in summing up to the jury, the judge not only omitted to warn them against allowing themselves to be so influenced, but even thus directed them as to the bearing of the evidence upon the guilt of the accused Ramswamee. The portion of the judge's summing up which I allude is as follows:—"Janrow, Babajee, and Dadu Meeah have been called to show that Ramswamee did make an attempt to pass a thousand rupee note in the bazaar of Sholapoor, and that that one is the note now before the court. It is quite true, as asserted by the vakeel, that these witnesses were not examined until the case had been otherwise concluded, but it is not to be assumed that they are necessarily false in consequence, and you must give this evidence what consideration you think it deserves." On turning to the evidence referred to, it appears that (except in one particular mentioned by witness Janrow) there is nothing to connect Ramswamee with the alleged attempt to pass the note in the bazaar. The attempt was made by his servant, but the relation of master and servant cannot be admitted as making the act of the servant evidence against the master. The greater part of the evidence of the three witnesses named is mere hearsay, and such hearsay as it is particularly dangerous to submit to a jury. One of the witnesses (Babajee) deposed as follows:—"I know accused and Babajee, accused's writer. About two months ago Babajee showed me a note in the bazaar. He said it was for rupees one thousand, and he wanted change. I said I would not take it without Ramswamee's signature, as Babajee told me it belonged to Ramswamee. Babajee said it is signed by Ramswamee, and showed me a name written in English on the back." It is impossible to say to what extent the jury may have been influenced by such a statement as this, when the judge allowed them to suppose that it was evidence of an attempt by Ramjswamee to change the note in the bazaar. I think that the admission of this evidence, and the misdirection in regard to it, constitute an error in the proceedings, by which the accused has been prejudiced; and that he is therefore entitled to have the evidence against him considered by this court, without reference to the verdict of the jury upon the facts. After carefully considering the evidence, I feel some difficulty in arriving at a conclusion, not because the evidence is insufficient in itself to sustain the conviction, but because it is of such a character as to render it difficult to pronounce upon its value without having an opportunity of hearing the evidence given. It consists of the deposition of a person who was himself charged before the magistrate with uttering the forged note, and of the brother and fellow-clerk of this person. I am far from wishing to cast a suspicion upon the truth of their evidence; but it is open to the objection which has been made to it by the appellant's counsel, viz., that it is not disinterested, and that the witnesses (or at least two of them) have a manifest reason for wishing to fix the guilt upon another person. It is quite possible that a tribunal which saw and heard these witnesses depose would be fully satisfied of their veracity; but it is difficult for a court, which has not this advantage, to feel justified in attaching full credence to the statements of witnesses whose interests it clearly is to make such statements. I think it would be better to order a new trial, partly for the reason which I have mentioned, and partly because I think that further enquiry may have the effect of strengthening the case. The appellant's servant, Babajee, might himself be examined; and corroboration might perhaps be obtained of the statement of Janrow, witness No. 14; that, when Babajee was trying to change note in the bazaar, "Ramswamee was in his carriage on the road. Babajee got into it and went away." If this circumstance were established it would to a certain extent be evidence to connect Ramswamee with the possession of the note. I would return the proceedings, marking those portions which are open to objection, and order a new trial.

The Hon'ble Warden said—I have already, in the case of Futtechund bin Vustachund and three others, recorded my opinion as to the course to be adopted when an appeal is preferred to the High Court, on the ground that there has been a misdirection by the judge, or an omission to give proper advice to the jury. The question of the improper admission of evidence, as my hon'ble colleague has just stated, was not taken into consideration in that case, or in the case mentioned in the Calcutta Weekly Reporter, vol.5, p. 80; but I fully concur with him it should be dealt with on the same principles. Acting on this view I was prepared to go into the evidence for the purpose of determining whether after putting on one side the improper evidence admitted by the judge, viz., the evidence of witnesses Babajee and Dada Meeah, there was sufficient evidence to sustain the verdict of the jury; but in deference to the opinion of my hon'ble colleague, I have consented as an exceptional instance to direct a new trial, for it is more than probable that by the improper admission of the evidence of the two witnesses, and by the misdirection in connection therewith, the jury may have been greatly influenced in finding a verdict of guilty against the accused.

The High Court reversed the conviction and sentence and ordered the accused to be retried.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 31st, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west strong, thermometer 84, rainfall 1 inch 20 cents.

Cannanore, 31st, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 29·970.

Tuticorin, 31st, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind westerly, thermometer 88, barometer 29·97.

Carwar, 31st, 10·15 A.M.—Weather fair, wind moderate south-westerly thermometer 79, barometer 30, rainfall 67 cents.

Mangalore, 31st, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west south-west, thermometer 81·25, rainfall 12 cents.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 23rd, 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th August.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 30th to 8 P.M. of the 31st August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 16	0 2
Calcutta	2 0	1 2
Madras	2 11	2 2

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—For G. Wyatt, from Calcutta.
For Abdool Razzuckie, from Calicut.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

The fourth ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) was held in the office of the company, in Elphinstone Circle, on Monday afternoon, for the following purposes:—To receive the accounts to 30th June 1869; to receive the directors' report; to elect directors for the ensuing year; to elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. There was a pretty fair attendance of shareholders, and Mr. J. S. Hurrell, chairman of the board of directors, occupied the chair.

The Directors' Report.

After Mr. Ranken had read the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the report of the directors which has been laid before you contains so much information that there remains very little more for me to say save and except that we ought all, I think, to congratulate ourselves on the very good position in which the company now stands. This company, I think, has undergone more troubles than any company in Bombay, for from its first formation in November 1864 until now, it has never been out of debt. The shares at the commencement stood at a very high premium according to the fictitious values given to shares in those times and sufficient capital was not then collected to pay for the land and carry out the scheme proposed. This state of affairs went on till 1866 when the Government pressed its claims on the company, and it was then found necessary to make a very large call—Rs. 1,000 per share. That call was responded to very well indeed, and by that means the principal part of the debt due to Government was paid off, but not all, for some portion of the remaining sum due had to be borrowed from Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, and last August the company was indebted to him in the sum of two lakhs. That sum, I am glad to tell you, however, has been paid off, and now the company has a large balance at its bankers. Of course as long as the company remained in debt, there could be no doubt but that the shares would be at a discount in the market, but I think now from the great advance which has been made in the shares—the great advance made in the market and the estimation of the public, and the way we now stand as a company show that the public appreciate this company, and consider that it is an undertaking which deserves to be supported. (Hear, hear.) During last year the directors have had very considerable difficulties, I can assure you, to contend with. In the first place we had the settlement with the timber merchants to get completed and that, I am glad to say, we have got accomplished. That matter has been standing over since 1867. We filed a suit in the High Court against them which was delayed from time to time from various causes until at last an offer of compromise was made by these timber merchants, and after great delays and immense difficulties, it was carried out on what I think you will consider very favourable terms, namely, the payment of Rs. 50,000 and the signing of a fresh agreement for leasing the ground for five years, from the first of April last at Rs. 4 per catty for the blocks occupied by them. That arrangement has given to the company a large number of tenants and will also secure to us a large monthly rental; and I hope that is only the beginning of what it will be in the course of a few years. (Hear, hear.) Then we have also concluded an arrangement with Messrs. Wallace & Co. for the Bombay, Burmah Trading Corporation on very favourable terms, for five years from December last; and that we think will bring a large trade to the bunders and improve the prospects of the company. In the course of the year we have made two new basins and improved another old one, but that even falls short of the demand made on us by the public for accommodation; and I am hopeful that in another year we will be able to take further steps for the accommodation of the public. There are several other things in this report which deserve your attentive consideration and amongst them is that of the appointment of Mr. Dickson as manager of the company. That is a matter which it will be for you to consider whether it is desirable. For my own part I think it is desirable, for with the rapidly increasing business, and the increase of the company's property, we will require more supervision. Mr. Gahagan, the traffic manager, has an amount of work already which is quite as much as he is able to undertake; and what we propose on appointing Mr. Dickson is that he will be a responsible officer between the directors and the secretaries and treasurers and officers of the company. He could attend the board meetings and take the views of the board on the questions that come before them and see that they are carried out. He will also pay an occasional visit to the bunders and see what is going on there. As to terms, we are not at present sure what arrangement we shall come to with Mr. Dickson; but you may rest assured that if you leave that in our hands we shall use our best endeavours to consider the interests of the company and take care not to involve it in any very great expense as to his engagement. The only other thing that now remains for me to speak to you about is the proposed reconstruction of the company. That, I think, is an object which we all desire; in fact, I think that is the only way by which the company will be placed in the position which it deserves to occupy in Bombay. All other companies of this sort have discovered by this time that out of the amount of the capital paid up there has been a very large sum lost. The original purchase price of the property of this company from Government was 60 lakhs, of which 20 lakhs went, as you are all well aware, directly as commission to the original purchasers from Government—so that the sum of 40 lakhs was really the original value of the company. The way we propose to reconstruct the company is this, that we have 2,000 shares of Rs. 2,000 each which will give exactly 40 lakhs, the amount of the original purchase money from Government. There are now 1,730 shares in the hands of the public and 270 in the hands of the directors. These shares, we propose, should be kept as a reserve, and we do not propose to issue them to the public at present, but that they should be kept in reserve till some future day when we may require some further money to carry out the works of the company. Reconstruction can only be carried out by winding up this company and starting a new one; and if the shareholders now express an opinion in favour of that course the directors will take the necessary steps to carry out your instructions. With these remarks I beg to move the adoption of the report, and I presume that as it has been laid before you for some days,—a copy having been sent to every shareholder—it will not be necessary to have it read. The chairman concluded by formally moving:—"That the report of the directors, dated the 25th August, 1869, and balance sheet and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1869, be and are hereby received and adopted."

Mr. Tappidass Vurzdass seconded the motion.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee here said—I beg to interrupt you before making a proposition to that effect. I received a copy of the report too late. It ought to have been received seven days before this meeting.

The Chairman—There is nothing in the articles of association which compels the directors to give you a report at all and it has never been done before this year.

Mr. Hormusjee—Well, before you propose this to the meeting I have several questions to put on this matter.

The Chairman—I can move the adoption of the report and it is in your power to make any remarks before it is put to the meeting.

Mr. Hormusjee—But you are going to put it.

The Chairman—No; I am only moving the adoption of it. You can make any remarks you like; I am merely moving the adoption of the report, and I don't put it to the meeting as yet.

Mr. Hormusjee—Well, in the first place, I should like to know about the arrangement with the timber merchants.

The Chairman—The claim against them has been compromised for Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Hormusjee—When? We have filed a suit against them for the arrears standing.

The Chairman—I cannot tell you the exact date. It was a month or six weeks ago.

Mr. Hormusjee—What was the cause of the compromise, after filing a suit against them which has been standing for so many months?

The Chairman—If you had read the report you would see how it stands. (Hear, hear.) The cause of the compromise was simply this—the difficulty that was felt by us to prove our case against them, in consequence of which it was thought desirable, rather than run the risk of losing the whole, to take some part, and we thought also if we had got a decree and recovered our money, they would leave the bunder and we would lose our tenants, and then we would get only a portion of our money—for a large number of the merchants have left Bombay altogether.

Mr. Hormusjee—On that ground you were obliged to compromise, I think?

The Chairman—We thought it best to compromise. We were not *obliged* to do so.

Mr. Hormusjee—And how many timber merchants were there?

Mr. Gahagan at the request of the Chairman here explained that in 1867 there were 137 warehouses rented.

The Chairman also added that now there were 51 leases signed.

Mr. Hormusjee—The others have left, I understand?

The Chairman—Some have signed the lease and some have left.

Mr. Hormusjee—The claim was for Rs. 1,15,000, and when you have sacrificed such a large sum as this, nearly Rs. 70,000, I think the directors ought to look to the shareholders' interests in granting a lease for four or five years. The lease is very short and after that you are at their pleasure and they may leave the bunder at once.

The Chairman—For my part I was not willing to give a lease for so long as that, but they insisted on it—they wished it for a longer term.

Mr. Hormusjee—Are they at liberty to leave after that time.

The Chairman—They are.

Mr. Hormusjee—Then that is not a beneficial agreement for the shareholders.

The Chairman—That is a matter of opinion—I think it is. (A laugh.)

Mr. Hormusjee—After five years they may go elsewhere.

Mr. Mooteeram Bhugoobhoy—Is the lease binding on both parties?

The Chairman—It is.

Mr. Hormusjee—If they wish to leave to-morrow, can they do so?

The Chairman—Well, they can,

A MALICIOUS TRICK.

THERE was no performance last (Tuesday) night at the Calcutta Opera House, to the great disappointment of many who had gone there at the advertised time. Something had gone wrong with the gas. One of the Gas Company's staff was soon on the spot, and on examination of the metre, found that it had been tampered with by some person or persons at present unknown. The mischief done was evidently the work of some one who was no favourite with Dave or his company.—*Englishman.*

FATHER IGNATIUS.

MR. LYNE (Father Ignatius) has entered on a mission in Islington, that region of darkness and Protestant tyranny, to declare to the Islington Protestants true liberty as opposed to the mocking shadow of which they boast. At his first lecture he said he 'would not shrink from asserting that monasticism was the one condition of life in which man could best study the mind and will of his Divine Master, and thus arrive at that true freedom compared with which all other ideas of liberty were miserable vanities". His next lecture was to be on the Reformation. We should have suggested "Barbara Ubryk."—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE BENGAL BANK'S RATES.

(*Mofussilite.*)

THE very qualified writer of the *Indian Daily News'* weekly monetary article continues, we perceive, to direct attention to the ill effects on the local commerce of the high Bank of Bengal rates for money. The writer early showed that he had discovered the intimate connection there exists between these high rates and the State's borrowings of the bank on the deposit of Government securities. They go a little further in Bombay, and say that the high rates are adhered to in order to the banks making the most of its transaction with Government, which the bank has a perfect right to do considering it is only turning its capital to what it deems the greatest advantage. It is, however, possible that both the Bombay journals and the Calcutta monetary writer may be mistaken, and it is worth the while of the Government of India to discover whether they are or not. They have hitherto told a plausible tale; and if that tale should turn out to have been o'er true Government might find it advantageous to borrow a little from some of the joint stock banks.

AMUSING INCIDENT AT AN AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

THE long talked of amateur theatricals came off last evening (Aug. 27) at the Nagpore Residency, followed by a supper and dance, which was kept up with spirit till dawn of day. The only piece selected was the old stock drama of "Charles the Twelfth," which was performed to a bumper house. The perfect ease and *aplomb* of the lady who took the part of Ulrica was the theme of general admiration; and, indeed, both ladies acquitted themselves in a manner which would render them an acquisition to even a professional company.

An incident which gave rise to some laughter was related to us as having occurred at the final rehearsal, the evening previous:—

The post of one of the supernumeraries, a sentinel, having been given to a true "son of the sod" whose tongue—though he has been many years in India—is still racy with the *puces* Hibernian brogue, was told by the stage manager, after being placed in position, that all he had to say was to challenge the first person that came on the stage. This happened to be the lady who took the part of Ulrica. The sentined however appeared to be struck dumb by her advent; for, though many signs were made to him by the manager to speak, he still remained silent. At last the prompter in an undertone called out to him "Challenge, why don't you challenge?" when the hero in an indignant tone broke forth "Tarean-ouns! How can I challenge *her?* Don't you see 'tis a *faymale?*"

We need scarcely add that this was our Hibernian friend's "first appearance on any stage."—*Central India Times.*

EXOTIC COTTON SEED.

A LETTER dated the 14th August, 1869, from the Government North-Western Provinces, to the Board of Revenue in the same provinces, alludes to reports submitted by the Board for the year 1868 on the experimental cultivation of cotton with exotic and Hinganghat seed. It says—"The experiments in both cases cannot be regarded as yielding any complete or conclusive results, because the supply of seed generally reached these provinces at too late a date, and the season was also one of exceptional drought and irregularity. In respect of the first point, the Cotton Commissioner of Berar will be addressed as suggested in the 6th paragraph of your letter No. 813, and he will be asked to furnish supplies of seed in future so as to reach the Board in all the month of May. In regard to the second point, it is quite true, as Mr. Webb remarks, that the hardiness of the species to resist drought and to flourish under adverse seasonal conditions (which are unfortunately of too frequent occurrence in these provinces), is one of the elements to be taken into account in judging of the suitability of the seed for naturalization in this quarter of India. But the drought also affected the common cotton plant of the country; and the true mode of comparison, as indicated by the Board, is to sow equal areas with the ordinary, and with the experimental seed in juxta-position, under similar conditions of soil, &c.; and the respective out-turn will then give the desired comparison. Some of the reports justify the expectation that the experiments of the coming season may be really favourable; especially the report of Mr. Martin, who appears to have taken much trouble in giving the seed a fair trial. . . . . The thanks of Government are due to the several gentlemen who have assisted, and are still assisting, in the experiments. It would be an advantage, I am to observe, if an officer, well acquainted with the habits of the Hinganghat plant and the conditions most favourable to its cultivation, could visit the crop while on the ground. His honour was in hopes that Mr. Carnac might have found leisure to have inspected the chief cotton growing districts during the past season; but that gentleman was called off by other engagements. Last year, also, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested to the Government of India the expediency of securing the services of a special officer for the purpose, but has not yet received any reply. The attention of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has again been solicited to the subject. The specimens of cotton will be forwarded, with a copy of this letter and of the reports, to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce."

HINDU WIDOWS AND THEIR CHAMPIONS.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

THE movement for the restoration to Hindu widows of the liberty of marriage, is a movement in the interests of morality. The grand objection to the restriction now laid upon that class, is that it is eminently demoralizing. They who would gladly make the widow burn upon the funeral pyre of her husband, compensate themselves for the abolition of Suttee by making widowhood a kind of living death, and often by the treatment to which they subject her, drive her to seek such miserable independence as a life of prostitution would afford. The poor creature may have been left a widow in childhood; she is not merely condemned to celibacy, she is regarded as one upon whom rests a kind of curse; the displeasure of the gods follows her, probably for some crime committed in a former birth; those around her think it a duty to oppress and humiliate her; her head is shaven, her garments are altered, so that the badge of her reprobation may be ever present, encouraging all to insult and condemn her. She is taught to take the same view of herself that others take, and to believe that she really deserves all these reproaches and injuries. She longs for death and does not find it; she wishes that rite of Suttee had never been abolished.

The Re-marriage Reform is then a very important one, though, as we have said, the root of the evil is in the early marriages. But surely it cannot be questioned that they who come conspicuously forward in a reform of this kind, should not be persons who themselves set the laws of morality at defiance. We had a remark to this effect in our last issue, and we regret to find that what we said has given pain to some of those who have taken a leading part in the movement and against whose characters we know not that there is a breath of suspicion. We should be sorry to say a word to weaken the hands of these promoters, or to give encouragement to those who denounce them as excommunicated. Our hearty sympathy is with them, and they may be sure that the respect of all good men will follow them if they endure unto the end.

The thing which had particularly enraged our feelings and those of others, was a certain proceedure which we do not feel ourselves called upon to speak of publicly, on the part of one whose name has been very conspicuously mentioned in connection with this re-marriage matter. Had we been as well acquainted with the leadership of the movement as we now are, we should not have spoken as we did. We had argument for a strong expression of reprobation; but we should have distinguished between those who are recognized as the true leaders of the movement and who have the confidence of the party, and others.

WHO INVENTED BOTTLED BEER?

"OH! all ye true believers in the name of the Prophet—figs!" is to this day the trade-cry of the Turkish street-sellers of that fruit in the picturesque but inodorous city of Constantinople. Those turbaned, Oriental constermongers—please to pardon the possible profanation involved in the association of the two ideas of a grave, bearded Mussulman, and a closely-cropped hoarse-voiced London "rough" in the same paragraph—show such a laudable directness of purpose, in coming at once to their point, that, by your leave, I will, for the nonce, endeavour to profit by their example. Oh! all ye true believers in the names of Bass and Allsopp—bottled beer! Beer—for the present—bottled beer, brisk and creamy, is my theme, now that the thermometer stands at an altitude sufficient to make one heartily appreciate the sincerity of Sydney Smith's fervent desire, that he might be able to take off his flesh, and sit down coolly in his bones. As that worthy chemist, alchemist, and physician, John Rudolph Glauber, of Amsterdam, some two centuries ago, while blundering through a host of abortive experiments in search of "the Philosopher's Stone," lit—by chance, rather than design, I believe—on the salts which have immortalized his name; so it will often happen that a bookworm, while groping for old facts, half hidden under a pile of dry-as-dust historical lumber, may come upon a record or two, little known, and worthy of remembrance, though by him at the outset unsought. "What has all this to do with bottled beer?" you ask me. "Patience—and the mulberry leaf will become satin"—as an old proverb says—*i.e.*, if you will only give the silkworm time. To whom, then, do we "thirsty souls" owe the invention of bottled beer? Herodotus will indeed tell you that, at least four hundred years before the Christian era, an Egyptian queen, Isis, discovered the art and mystery of brewing "barley wine." Barley wine, brewed under Egypt's hot sun, might have gladdened the heart of swarthy flat-nosed Isis; but it is not on barley wine of that kind that the thoughts of a true Briton care to dwell. I was turning over the pages of quaint old Thomas Fuller the other day, and a light broke in upon my soul, and when my reading was done, I drank a health in bubbling Bass to the memory of worthy Dean Alexander Nowell, sometime—in the reign of faggot-and-stakeloving Queen Mary—master of Westminster School. Dean Nowell, to his other virtues, added that of being an accomplished angler. But, as Fuller says, "while Nowell was catching of fishes, Bonner (the persecuting Catholic bishop of that name) was catching of Nowell," and would have brought him to the stake, if a friend of the good Dean's had not warned him of his danger one day when Nowell was quietly fishing on the banks of the then silvery Thames. There was no time to go back home to Westminster; instant flight beyond the seas being his only chance for life. He had that morning taken out with him provisions enough for the day, and among other things some beer in a bottle. When Queen Mary, years after this died, Dean Nowell came back to London, and, oddly enough, remembered that on the date of his hasty retreat he had left behind him the bottle referred to, stowed away probably among the river-side sedges. He looked for it, and, to quote Fuller, "found it no bottle but a gun, such the sound at the opening thereof; and this is believed—casualty is mother of more inventions than industry—the original of Bottled Ale in England." Gentle reader, if you are, as I am, a true brother of the angle, and a believer in Old England's best beverage to boot, the next time you rest under the trees at Eel Pie Island for lunch at mid-day, or prefer risking sunstroke in an open punt during the said refreshment, I pray you don't forget a libation—some three hundred years ago, you see, now overdue—in honour of honest Dean Alexander Nowell. So may your fishing "lines fall in pleasant places," and may the "well" of your boat be full.—*Once a Week.*

CRABB ROBINSON'S DIARY.

FOR gossip of the most entertaining character, read the *Diary of Henry Crabb Robinson,** lately published by Messrs. Macmillan. The book, though a little wordy, is full of anecdotes of celebrities—Goethe, Wieland, Madame de Staël, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Lamb, Byron, Rogers, Godwin, the Edgeworths, and a host of other notable people with whom the writer was on terms of intimacy during his long life. Though probably unknown to many readers, even by name, Crabb Robinson was in some sort a celebrity himself, for he was more or less connected with the *Times* for nearly half a century, and moved in the best—that is, the most cultivated—society, all that time. He tells racy stories in an attractive style. Here are two or three:—"Wordsworth told me that before his ballads were published, Tobin implored him to leave out, 'We are Seven,' as a poem that would damn the book. It became, however, one of the most popular. . . . When Lady Mackintosh was once stating to Coleridge his disregard of the beauties of nature, which men commonly affect to admire, he said his friend Wordsworth had described her feeling, and quoted three lines from 'Peter Bell'—

> A primrose by a river's brim
> A yellow primrose was to him
> And it was nothing more.

'Yes,' said her ladyship, 'that is precisely my case.'"

On April 27, 1812, Mr. Robinson attended Hazlitt's last lecture, which was "very well delivered, and full of shrewd observation. He quoted, and half assented to Hume's sceptical remark that, perhaps, metaphysics are not worth the study, but that there are persons who can find no better mode of amusing themselves. He then related an Indian legend of a Brahmin, who was so devoted to abstract meditation, that in the pursuit of philosophy he quite forgot his moral duties, and neglected ablution. For this he was degraded from the rank of humanity, and transformed into a monkey. But even, when a monkey, he retained his original propensities; for he kept apart from other monkeys, and had no other delight than that of eating cocoanuts and studying metaphysics. 'I too,' said, Hazlitt, 'should be very well contented to pass my life like this monkey did, I but know how to provide myself with a substitute for cocoanuts.'"

Crabb Robinson was an acute observer and clever talker; though, as he confessed to his publisher shortly before his death, a year or two ago, he never had enough confidence in himself to write a big book. His contributions to literature were principally reviews, leaders, and letters in the *Times*, to which paper he acted as special correspondent—in both Spain and Sweden during the Peninsular war. His *Diary*, however, will more than compensate for any presumed literary deficiencies. Many of his anecdotes would—and probably will—serve as aids to a new jest-book. Joe Miller himself might be the author of the following:—

"Curran, who was Master of the Rolls in Ireland, in 1811, tells a characteristic anecdote of a member of the Irish Parliament. Boasting of his attachment to the jury system, 'Mr. Speaker,' said he, 'with trial by jury I have lived, and by the blessing of God, with trial of jury I will die.' 'What!' said Curran, in a stage-whisper, 'do you mean to be hanged, Jack?'"

Mr. Robinson was as fond of hearing himself talk as was his friend Coleridge. The story goes, that once at a party at the house of Rogers, the poet-banker, the conversation flagged a little; when Charles Lamb stuttered out—"You'd b-better begin t-talking, or you'll have no chance,—Cr-rabb R-robinson's coming!"

Like all men of culture, Robinson was very fond of the theatre. He was acquainted with Mrs. Siddons, Miss O'Neill, Kean, Young, and all the leading actors of his day. He does not appear to have thoroughly shared the general admiration for Kean, whom he thought affected, and by no means so handsome a man as he is reputed to have been. On the evening of April 26, 1820, he sat in one of the orchestra boxes at Drury Lane, and saw Edmund Kean play Lear. "He delighted me much," he says, "in Lear, though the critics are not satisfied with him. His representation of imbecile age was admirable. In the famous imprecation scene he produced astonishing effect by his manner of bringing out the words with the effort of a man nearly exhausted and breathless, rather *spelling* his syllables than forming them into words. 'How sharp-er-than-a-serp-ent's-tooth-it-is,' &c., &c. His exhibition of madness was always exquisite. Kean's defects are lost in this character, and become almost virtues. He does not need vigour or grace as Lear, but passion—and this never fails him. The play was tolerably cast. Mrs. W. West is an interesting Cordelia, though a moderate actress. And Rae is a respectable Edgar. I alone remained of the party to see *The King and the Miller (of Mansfield).* But I heard scarcely any part, for the health of the King being drunk, a fellow cried out from the shilling gallery—'The Queen!' The allusion was was caught up, and not a word was heard afterwards. The cries for the health of the Queen were uttered from all quarters, and as this demand could not be complied with, not a syllable more of the farce was audible."

Here is a pleasant reminiscence of the first meeting of Lamb and Moore in 1823. Charles Lamb, writing to Bernard Barton, says—

"'I dined in Parnassus with Wordsworth, Coleridge, Rogers, and Tom Moore: half the poetry of England constellated in Gloucester Place! It was a delightful evening.' Coleridge was in his finest vein of talk—had all the talk; and let 'em talk as evilly as they do of the envy of poets, I am sure not one there but was content to be nothing but a listener. The Muses were dumb while Apollo lectured on his and their fine art. It is a lie that poets are envious: I have known the best of them, and can speak to it, that they give each other their merits, and are the kindest critics as well as best authors. I am scribbling a muddy epistle with an aching head, for we did not quaff Hippocrene last night, marry! It was hippocrass, rather.'

"'Lamb was in a happy frame, and I can still recall to my mind the look and tone with which he addressed Moore, when he could not articulate very distinctly—'Mister Moore, will you drink a glass of wine with me?'—suiting the action to the word, and hobnobbing. Then he went on—'Mister Moore, till now I have always felt an antipathy to you, but now that I have seen you I shall like you ever after.' Some years after I mentioned this to Moore. He recollected the fact but not Lamb's amusing manner. Moore's talent was of another sort; for many years he had been the most brilliant man of his company. In anecdote, small-talk, and especially in singing, he was supreme; but he was no match for Coleridge in his vein. As little could he feel Lamb's humour."

So we might go on; in fact, it is difficult to stop; for every page contains some pleasant reminiscence of gone-by celebrities; some name well known and respected; some attractive reference to what many may call old-world experiences; but, as they say in the country newspapers, space forbids.—*Once a Week.*

* "Diary, Reminiscences, and Correspondence of Henry Crabb Robinson, Barrister-at-Law, F.S.A. Selected and Edited by Thomas Sadler, Ph.D. In three vols." (Macmillan & Co.)

THE FRENCH ACTORS IN LONDON.

(*Daily News*, July 31.)

ABOUT three months ago a company of French players was welcomed by an English audience at the St. James's Theatre. To-night these foreign actors and actresses make their farewell bows to their English admirers. Many of the performers have had engagements throughout the whole season, yet the company itself has been transformed more than once. At first, M. Brindeau was its chief attraction as an actor, and Mdlle. Leonide Leblanc as an actress. Then M. Lafont was the star. When M. Lafont performed the leading parts in the best of modern French comedies, the playgoer who had regarded acting as a lost art was agreeably convinced of his error. The general public, however, did not display so much enthusiasm as the connoisseur expected Good acting was thrown away upon empty benches. In vain did the critics praise, and the select few confirm the favourable verdict. The public either stayed away altogether, or else those whom curiosity had induced to attend missed the points of the play, laughing at the pathetic passages, and keeping silence when a palpable hit was made. But a change took place when the fine gestures of M. Lafont were succeeded by the forced grimaces of M. Dupuis, and the natural acting of Mdlle. Leblanc gave way to the pointed demonstrations of Mdlle. Schneider. Burlesque proved twice as attractive as comedy, and probably many times more remunerative.

The fact that Mdlle. Schneder has been and is a public favourite admits of no denial, and is of easy explanation. She is dowered with the gifts and graces which seduce and charm the multitude. A fair singer, a skilful dancer, and actress of no mean talent, she can fill many parts, and succeeds in each. Moreover, she enjoys the prestige of success. Her career on the stage has been distinguished by audacity. She has gone farther in certain directions than any predecessor, and her boldness has excited applause instead of receiving a summary condemnation. Sovereigns have clapped their royal hands in her honour, have courted her society, and have bestowed on her munificent marks of their approbation in the shape of diamonds and gems. Indeed, when the crowned heads journeyed to Paris in 1867, their first care was to go and see the *Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*, and their next to visit the Exhibition. The not inconsiderable crowd who think that all the world is bound to admire what Royalty has deigned to favour have readily paid homage to the actress whom the Emperors of Austria, of Prussia, and of France have singled out for special approval. It must be allowed that the *Grande Duchesse* is no contemptible work of art. Among the innumerable burlesques of Offenbach's, it is in every respect the most notable. Not merely is the music of a kind which catches the ear, but the satire of the piece is clever and true. Given one of the minor Courts of Germany, with corruptions such as Auerbach has depicted in his novel, "On the Heights," and a result such as that displayed by Mdlle. Schneider is by no means unnatural. As a rule, the spectators of a burlesque are indisposed to draw lessons from what they witness. They desire a few hours' amusement, and are not over particular as to the vehicle in which it is conveyed. A gorgeous spectacle, sparkling music, audacious fooling, grotesquely-dressed men, and dazzling women, are what they have come to see, and unwearyingly rapturously applaud. All these things they got in *La Grande Duchesse*. The delicate strokes of satire in which it abounds were lost on the mass of the audience, who would have been bitterly disappointed if the performance itself had been rigorously kept within the limits of puritanic propriety.

As a burlesque the merits of *La Grand Duchesse* are the more conspicuous when it is contrasted with the other pieces performed this season for the first time in London—*Barbe Bleue* and *Orphée aux Enfers*. The former hardly reminds us of the legendary Blue Beard. It is true that the hero, or monster of the piece, wears a blue beard, marries many wives, murders them as soon as the charm of novelty has departed, and leads an abandoned life. Yet a Blue Beard without a Sister Anne seems as incomplete as the play of *Hamlet* without the Prince of Denmark. In this burlesque, even more than in any other piece, Mdlle. Schneider showed London playgoers that she is a thorough actress. As Boulotte, she acted with naturalness as well as vigour, reproducing the type of a French peasant girl who is not afflicted with bashfulness, and has no hesitation in trying to gain her end. To those who love to see the wicked chastised the end of *Barbe Bleue* is highly pleasing. The failure of the hero to get rid of Boulotte and his compulsory union with her, gave promise of retributive suffering. She was exactly the person to punish him for the wrongs he had inflicted upon her sex. On the other hand, Mdlle. Schneider proved less satisfactory in the part of Eurydice in *Orphée aux Enfers*. She did not distinguish herself in any way, excepting in the final dance, wherein the Gods and Goddesses disport themselves like ordinary and very light-minded mortals. It was at the close of this dance that she had a narrow escape from death by burning. One advantage of an accident on the stage is that the public enthusiasm for the performer is increased. Hence, and perhaps for other reasons, Mdlle. Schneider is certain to end her engagement with more admirers than when she began it.

Taking these French burlesques as signs of the times, we must note this in their favour, that they are original from beginning to end. Both the words and music are new. An English burlesque, on the other hand, succeeds by its borrowed plumes. If the words are original, the music is stolen from Offenbach. Musical critics, in turn, charge Offenbach with plagiarism, and accuse him of laying the great masters under contribution. How far these charges are true or false it is not for us to determine. Nor can any criticism of his burlesques alter the public taste with regard to them. Perhaps if less had been said about their sins against propriety they might have attracted less notice, and been less popular with playgoers craving for fresh excitement.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE second report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the Exchequer (now Board of Trade) standards, that bearing on the question of the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures into the United Kingdom, has been published. The commissioners have unanimously agreed upon the following resolutions:—

1. Considering the information which has been laid before the commission, of the great increase during late years of international communication, especially in relation to trade and commerce, of the general adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in many countries, both in Europe and other parts of the world, and more recently in the North German Confederation and in the United States of America, of the progress of public opinion in this country in favour of the metric system as a uniform international system of weights and measures, and of the increasing use of the metric system in scientific researches and in the practice of accurate chemistry and engineering construction, we are of opinion that the time has now arrived when the law should provide, and facilities be afforded by the government, for the introduction and use of metric weights and measures in the United Kingdom. That for this object metric standards, accurately verified in relation to the primary metric standards at Paris, and deposited in the standards' department of the Board of Trade, should be legalised, and that verified copies of the official metric standards should be provided by the local authorities for inspectors of such districts as may require them.

2. Considering the advantages of adopting in an international system not only of uniform weights and measures, but also uniform names; and that although there may be well founded objections to the inconvenient length and occasional similarity, both to the eye and ear of the French nomenclature, yet it is probable that these names will become familiar by custom, and obtain popular abbreviations. We think that the French nomenclature, as well as decimal scale of the metric system should be introduced in this country.

3. Considering that there is no immediate cause requiring a general change in the existing system of legal weights and measures of the country for the purposes of internal trade; that the statutable values of the fundamental imperial units are adopted in use without the slightest variation throughout the whole of the British Isles; that the primary imperial standards are as perfect as can be made by modern skill and science, and that the whole series of official standards are now most accurately verified in relation to the primary standards; that a very large number of copies of the official imperial standards, accurately verified, are now in use by the local inspectors of weights and measures; that it is estimated there are nearly 30 millions of ordinary weights and measures of the existing imperial system now in common use; that at the present time there is no evidence to show that any considerable portion of traders and their customers in this country are dissatisfied with the imperial system now in use, or that they desire to substitute the metric system for it; we are of opinion that the general introduction of the metric system should be permisive only and not made compulsory by law after any period to be now specified, so far as relates to the use of metric weights and measures for weighing and measuring goods for sale or conveyance.

4. Considering that during the concurrent use of the metric and imperial systems, it will be expedient to prevent as far as possible imperial and metric weights and measures from being accidentally or fraudulently substituted for each other. We are of opinion that such coercative regulations should be established under which each series may be readily and easily distinguished, by the adoption of conspicuous distinctive forms or marks for the several weights and measures, and by such other mode as may be determined upon after due inquiry.

5. We are of opinion that it is expedient customs duties should be allowed to be levied by metric weight and measure, as well by imperial weight and measure; that the use of the metric system, concurrently with the imperial system, should be adopted by other public departments, especially the Post Office, and in the publication of the principal results of the statistics of the Board of Trade, as well as for the admeasurement and registration of the tonnage in shipping.

6. And that mural standards of the metric system, as well as of the imperial system, be exhibited in public places.

7. Considering that the metric system, as adopted in other countries, includes the relation of coinage to weights and measures, particularly in its uniform decimal scale. And that the advantages of the introduction of the metric system into this country, as an international system of weights and measures, would be much increased by establishing a corresponding international system of coinage, in regard to a unit and to a decimal scale. We are of opinion that, even if the difficulties of establishing an international unit of coinage cannot be at present overcome, yet the decimalisation of our system of coinage, which is in the power of the government, would be very useful to the public.

8. Considering the great national importance of the question of the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures into this country, it appears to us essential that any measure for this object should be proposed to parliament by the executive government.

9. Considering that the commission will very shortly enter upon the questions referred to them relating to the system of local inspection of weights and measures throughout the United Kingdom, we are of opinion that it is expedient that no legislation should take place with respect to the metric system until the whole subject of the weights and measures of this kingdom be brought before parliament in one bill.

The Commissioners signing the report are:—G. B. Airy, Chairman; Colchester, Stephen Cave, John George Shaw Lefevre, Edward Sabine, Thomas Graham, W. H. Miller, H. W. Chisholm.

OPENING OF THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER DRINKING FOUNTAIN AT REGENT'S PARK.

YESTERDAY (August 2) a new drinking fountain was opened in the Broad-walk of the Regent's-park by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Teck. Amongst those present on the occasion were Prince Teck, the Nawab of Bengal, Miss Burdett Coutts, Madame de Bunsen, Mr. Layard, M. P., and Mrs. Layard; Mr. W. Cowper, M.P.; Mr. Kinnaird, M.P.; Mr. C. Buxton, M.P.; Mr. Keirle, the architect of the association; and the designer of the fountain, Mr. Ross, the sculptor, &c. The Queen's Westminster Rifles formed the guard of honour. Immediately on the arrival of Her Royal Highness, Mr. Cowper, M.P., read an address, which fully explained the circumstances under which the fountain was erected at the entire cost of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readmoney, a wealthy Parsee of Bombay. Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., then presented to Her Royal Highness, on the part of Earl Grosvenor, whose absence from town prevented him from doing so himself, an ancient Indian silver goblet, with a hope that Her Royal Highness would retain it as a slight memento of the ceremony. The occasion, observed Mr. Kinnaird, possessed considerable interest from the fact that the donor of the fountain, though of an ancient Asiatic race, was a fellow subject with them of Her Majesty, and it would be gratifying to him to know that a member of the royal family had in the person of Her Royal Highness, inaugurated the fountain. As a member of the House of Commons he might be allowed to testify their appreciation of the presence of Her Royal Highness, and to express a fervent hope that Her Royal Highness's example might be followed by many who manifest any interest in India at all. Her Royal Highness having received the goblet from the hands of Mr. Kinnaird, proceeded with it to the fountain, and with the most charming *gracieusete*, and amidst the cheers of the people congregated around, drank of the water and declared the fountain opened. The fountain, as stated, was designed by Mr. Keirle, and sultptured by Mr. Ross of Pimlico. It bears on front side, facing the west, a medallion likeness of the donor, on the south and north sides medallion portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, and on the fourth side a clock. It is 22 feet high, and in addition to its utility forms a striking picture in the park. If anything, it is, perhaps, overlaid with ornament. It cost £1,400. —*Daily News.*

VIVIAN v. VIVIAN AND THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

THIS case came on for hearing in the Court of Probate and Divorce on August 3 before Lord Penzance.

The petitioner, John Cranch Vivian, prayed for a dissolution of his marriage with Florence Grosvenor Vivian, on the ground of her adultery with the Marquis of Waterford. The respondent and co-respondent had filed answers traversing the allegations in the petition.

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Prentice, Q.C., and Dr. Swabey appeared for the petitioner: Dr. Spinks, Q.C., for the respondent; and Sir J. B. Karslake, Q.C., and Dr. Tristram for the co-respondent.

Mr. Prentice opened the case in the absence of the Solicitor-General. He stated that the petitioner was the Hon. Mr. Vivian, M.P. for Truro, and a Lord of the Treasury. In June, 1861, he married the respondent, who was the daughter of Major Rowley, of the East India Company's service. They lived very happily together after the marriage, and up to the autumn of last year they generally resided with Lady Kinnoul, in Belgrave-square. In 1863 Captain Vivian became acquainted with the Marquis of Waterford, and they were subsequently on very friendly terms together. The marquis was a young man of 25 or 26 years of age. Captain and Mrs. Vivian sometimes visited him at his seat at Curraghmore in Ireland, and a letter written by the Marquis to Captain Vivian would show the friendly relations subsisting between them. In this letter, which commenced, "My dear Johnny," the Marquis said he was sorry to hear from Mrs. Vivian that Captain Vivian, after all he had done for his party, was not to have office. He went on to say that he looked on Captain Vivian as one of his oldest and best friends, and he expressed his regret at some insult that had been offered to Captain Vivian while he was staying at his house. He added that if he had known how Captain Vivian would have been treated he would rather have cut of his tongue than have asked him to his house, and he concluded by hoping that Captain Vivian would go into office as soon as any change occurred. The first intimation that Captain Vivian ever received of his wife's infidelity was on the 4th of March, 1869, when two letters were forwarded to him, one in the handwriting of his wife and the other in the handwriting of the Marquis. The learned counsel was about to read these letters, but

Sir J. Karslake and Dr. Spinks objected to their being read until it had been shown that they were admissible in evidence.

Mr. Prentice yielded to the objection, and proceeded with his statement without reading them. Immediately after the discovery of these letters the Marquis and Mrs. Vivian went off together. Captain Vivian was then residing at 16, Lowndes-street. He employed a detective to ascertain whither they had gone, and they were traced to Calais, and thence to Paris, where they were staying at the Hotel Westminster. Captain Vivian, accompanied by Mrs. Knight, a sister of Mrs. Vivian, immediately went to the Grand Hotel at Paris. Mrs. Knight had an interview with Mrs. Vivian at the Hotel Westminster, and tried to induce her to leave the Marquis and return to England for the sake of the children, there being three children of the marriage, but Mrs. Vivian declined. Mrs. Vivian then had an interview with Captain Vivian at the Grand Hotel, but what passed at that interview could not be proved, as the parties could not be examined. But immediately after the interview Mrs. Vivian wrote this letter to her husband:—

"5 o'clock.—I cannot go. I have tried and tried to give him up, and against his own urgent advice, I shall stay. For God's sake, don't think too hardly of me, and don't let any one come near me or I shall do myself some harm. I am going to my ruin, I know, but it is impossible for me to go back. Try and forgive me in your heart. I could not look at those poor children after what I have done, and do not send for me, for heaven's sake."

Her sister, Mrs. Knight, again saw her, and she then confessed her guilt. She continued to live with the Marquis at the Hotel Wesminster, and they were served there with the citation in the suit.

The following witnesses were called:—

The Dowager Countess Kinnoul.—I have known Captain and Mrs. Vivian for several years, and was present at their marriage, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. They lived with me until last summer or autumn, and they had three children. They lived on most affectionate terms. The Marquis of Waterford visited them. I saw nothing to lead me to suppose that there was anything wrong between Mrs. Vivian and the Marquis. Last year Captain and Mrs. Vivian went to live at 16, Lowndes-street.

Henry Smith.—I am a retired sergeant of detectives. On Friday, the 5th of March, 1869, I traced the Marquis of Waterford and Mrs. Vivian to Calais. I went to Calais with Captain Vivian and Mrs. Knight, and we found they had gone to Paris, and we followed them. I found them at the Hotel Westminster.

Mr. Foley, a brother-in-law of Captain Vivian, proved that Captain Vivian was very much distressed when Mrs. Vivian left her home.

Mrs. Knight, the sister of Mrs. Vivian, who accompanied Captain Vivian to Paris, said,—I saw my sister at the Hotel Westminster, and told her I had come to fetch her back. She said she would not go back. After a while I told her that Captain Vivian was in Paris, and she said she would see him. She went to the Grand Hotel and had an interview with him. I was not present at it. Soon after she left the Grand Hotel she sent him a letter. I saw her again the next day at the Hotel Westminster. I asked her to come back to her children, but she refused to leave the Marquis. She has never since returned to England.

The service of the citation on the respondent and co-respondent was proved by the clerk to the petitioner's solicitors, and a witness was called to prove the handwriting of the Marquis of Waterford's letters.

The two letters found by Captain Vivian before the elopement were tendered and objected to, and no question being raised as to the fact that it was the Marquis who was with Mrs. Vivian at the Hotel Westminster, the letters were withdrawn.

Lord Penzance.—The adultery is plainly proved. I pronounce a decree *nisi* with costs against the co-respondent.

The Cerberus, the first of the squadron of powerful armour-clad turret ships which are now being constructed for the defence of our Australian and Indian possessions, has completed the alterations required to be made in her steering arrangements during the time she has been in dock at Chatham, and will be again taken on a cruise to test her steering capabilities.—*Home Paper*, Aug. 6.

MADAME RACHEL.—The *Irish Times* is responsible for the following story:—"Another remarkable illustration of the Rachel frauds will shortly be made public. In the present instance the dupe is a lady of good family and position in the North of Ireland. She claims the sum of £2,500 lent to Madame Rachel. This amount is but small in proportion, as other claims, about £5,000 paid, but not recoverable. Application was made on Friday to the governor of Millbank Prison, where Madame Rachel is at present undergoing her sentence, to serve her with a writ. The governor refused, and an application will be made to a judge in chambers to substitute service, and to proceed with the action. The transaction in question discloses rare credulity seldom met with amongst canny northerners. The lady is connected by marriage with one of the most distinguished members of the House of Peers."

BEFORE the Liverpool magistrates, on Aug. 5, an elderly woman, evidently belonging to the poorer classes came forward, stating that she wished to make an application. The magistrates asked her what was the nature of her application, when she informed them that her daughter, a girl about seventeen years of age, was going to marry an old man. Could not their worships prevent it? The applicant explained that there was a little money due to her daughter, and he would get this sum if she married him, which she was determind to do. Their worships assured the poor woman that it was impossible for them to interfere but she still lingered, and made some remark to the usher of the court, who laughed so outrageously that their worships inquired the cause of his merriment. The usher replied that she wanted to know if her daughter was too old for a reformatory. She certainly was, their worships informed her, and besides that she could not be sent to a reformatory if she had committed no offence. The disconsolate parent then left the court, evidently very much dissatisfied with the result of her application.

THE AGE WE LIVE IN.

I IMAGINE that, as there are many worse ways of getting information as to the inner lives led by our great grandfathers and great grandmothers a century or so ago than looking over the queer advertisements in the newspaper files of their period, so our grandchildren—when in a hundred years time, they come to subject our *morale* to the same test—will form some very queer, and by no means flattering notions of our civilization in some respects. They will, as a matter of course, find divers highly virtuous journals of to-day denouncing vile quackery in fiery leaders, and profiting by quakery's announcements in their advertising columns. They will read glowing eulogies of the march of intellect and the death of superstition in this glorious nineteenth century, almost side by side with advertisements, mostly hailing from the east end of London, offering, as a charm against shipwreck, "a child's caul for sale" to seafaring men with more money than brains. They will read of occasional prosecutions, conducted by the admirable "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," of low-lived ruffians for dog-fighting, and will doubtless be edified by editorial rebukes of cruelty to the brute creation—a vice, so we say, happily becoming more rare every day in civilized England. They will read how Bill Styles was sent to prison for beating a bullock, and then they will turn over and see how, at the aristocratic "Gun Club" before hundreds of fair women and brave men, the much-admired Captain Jinks, of the Horse Marines, and Lord Tom Noddy, shot into small pieces several dozens of wretched pigeons from a trap, with hundreds of pounds depending on the result of such skilful butchery. They will read grandiloquent praise of England's commercial and social progress in one article, and then they will be puzzled to reconcile this with the terrible ratio of poor's rates, the Thames almost denuded of her shipping trade, and, with—what to me is a very ugly social sympton of these times—the numberless advertisements of married men seeking employment, and urging as a recommendation the fact of their being "without encumbrance." We talk of the callous contempt for infantile life evinced by the Chinese. But will not our grandchildren, in the face of our baby-farming advertisements and our cold-hearted speaking of children as an "encumbrance," say we had better have looked at home!—*Once a Week.*

MACAULAY'S NEW ZEALANDER.

I HAVE lately chanced upon another authority for Macaulay's New Zealander. It is known that the historian twice used this figure of speech: once in his review of Mitford's *Greece*, and afterwards in his review of Ranke's *History of the Popes;* and also, that Kirke White (in his poem *Time*), and Horace Walpole (in a letter to Mason, Nov. 24, 1774), employed the same image; but it is probably remembered by few that Mrs. Barbauld made a similar prophesy. It occurs in her forgotten poem entitled *Eighteen Hundred and Eleven*, which she wrote in that year, when Macaulay was just eleven years old! I do not remember the exact words, but she makes her traveller from the antipodes stand on a broken arch of Blackfriar's Bridge, and contemplate the ruins of St. Paul's. The poem is in heroic verse, and was somewhat severely handled in the *Quarterly*. The quotation from Macaulay is often given incorrectly; the precise words, as they appear in the review of Mitford's *Greece*, are,—"She (the Roman Catholic Church) may still exist in undiminished vigour when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand upon a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." Just to show how loosely quotations are sometimes rendered, I may mention, that in the *Historical Ringer